The Gazette



of **Endia**

सत्य मेव जग्रते

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No. 10] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 1963/PHALGUNA 18, 1884

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published up the 27th February, 1963:-

Issue N	lo.	No. and	date		Issued by	Subject
32.			dated	21st	Ministry of Finance.	Repayment of 3% Loan 1963-1965 on 1st June, 1963.
33.		ITC(PN)/63, ry, 1963.	dated	21st	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	Import of Machinery, Components thereof, equipments, other commodities and raw materials from the U.S.A. under the U.S. Economic Development Loan Fund now known as AID.
34.		TC(PN)/63, ry, 1963.	dated	27th	Do.	Export of Seedlac, Shellac and all other forms of Iac and manufactures thereof.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on Indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

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PART I-Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

PRESIDENT'S SECRETARIAT

CORRIGENDA

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1963

No. 30-Pres./63,—In the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) Notification No. 2-Pres., dated the 26th January, 1950 on page 653—

For "13286 Sepoy TOBGE RAM, 2 Bn. The Dogra Regiment."

Read "13286 Sepoy TOPGAI, 2 Bn. The Dogra Regiment."

New Delhi, the 4th March 1963

No. 31-Pres.68.—In this Secretariat Notification No. 59-Pres./62, dated the 10th September, 1962, published in English and in Hindi on pages 280 and 285 of Part-I, Section 1 of the Gazette of India dated the 22nd September, 1962 in Serial No. 4—

For "Flight Lieutenant PALAMADAI MATHUSWAMY RAMCHANDRAN, (4973) G. D. (P)."

Read "Flight Lieutenant PALAMADAI MUTHUSWAMY RAMCHANDRAN (4978), G. D. (P)."

And

For "क्लाइट लेफ्टिनेन्ट पलामदाई मथुस्थामी रामचन्द्रन्, (⁴⁹⁷³) जी० डी० (पी)"

Read "फ्लाइट लीफ्टनेन्ट पलामदाई मुथुस्वामी रामचन्द्रनः (4973), औठ डीठ (वी)"

S. DUTT, Secy, to the President.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Communications Division)

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1963

No. 1018-PTI/63.—The President hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the rules relating to Postal Life Insurance and Endowment Assurance, namely:—

In rule 21 of the said rules, for the words "Life Insurance proposal" occurring in the 4th sentence, the words "Postal Life Insurance proposal" shall be substituted.

C. B. GULATI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 27th February 1963

No. SSI(A)-17(4)/61.—In the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Resolution No. SSI(A)-17(4)/61 dated the 27th July, 1961, under which the Small Scale Industries Board was reconstituted, the following amendment may be made, namely:

For "7. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Community Development".

Read "7. Commissioner (Rural Industrialisation), Ministry of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Cooperation".

V. C. NAIDU, Under Secy.

अधिसूचना

नर्ह दिल्ली, ²⁷ फरवरी, 1963

सं० एस० एस० आई $^{\circ}$ (ए)- $^{17}(^{4})/^{61}$, न्यंगिणज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्रालय के संकल्प सं० एस० एस० आई $^{\circ}$ (ए)- $^{17}(^{4})/^{61}$, तारीख

27 जुलाई, 1961, जिसके अन्तर्गत लघु उच्चोग बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया गया था उसमें निम्निलिखित संशोधन किया जाय, अर्थात्

- "7. संयुक्त सचिव, सामुदायिक विकास मंत्रालय" के स्थान पर
- "7. आयुक्त (ग्राम उन्धोगीकरण) सामुदायिक विकास, पंचायती राज तथा सहकार मंत्रालय" पिक्यो।

वी० सी० नायड, अवर सचिव।

New Delhi, the 28th February 1963

No. 22/16/62-E. Ptv.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of Rule 133-U of the Defence of India Rules, 1962, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the persons specified in Column 4 of the Schedule hereto annexed to carry on the trade or business of the firm specified in Column 2 thereof subject to such directions as may be issued from time to time by a Controller, Deputy Controller or Inspector of Enemy Firms appointed under the said Rules.

SCHEDULE

Sr. No.	Name of firm	Address	Person authorised
I	2	3	4
r.	Leong Furniture Maker.	Malki, Shillong.	Mr. J. Jesingh Blah.
2.	Shoe Shop of Leong Chun Hoi.	Barra Bazar, A Shillong.	Ar. James Kennat.
3.	Photo Sudio.	Ledu Bazar, Ledu.	Mrs. Yong Dam.
4.	Photographic Store.	Barra Bazar, Shillong.	Ka Tugipsemai Kharjana.
5.	Wunle Bros. (Shoe Shop).	Hill Cart Road, Kurseong.	Mr. Huang Hon Sheng.
6.	China Restaurant.	do.	Mrs. Yangii Sherbani.
7•	American Laundry.	do.	Mrs. Kanchi Bhutain.
8.	Shanghai Restauran	nt. do.	do.
9.	Hong Kong Hotel.	No. 4 Grant R Bangalore-1.	oad, Mr. Michael Tham.

C. S. RAMACHANDRAN, Jt. Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 25th February 1963

Presidential Awards to the Public Sector Industries— Central Government Industrial Undertakings eligible for the year 1962.

No. Pr. C.28(1)/62.—In pursuance of paragraph 2 of the Government of India Resolution No. Pr.C.28(1)/59, dated the 7th April 1961, published in the Gazettee of India Extraordinary, dated the 8th April 1961, the Central Government Industrial Undertakings for the purpose of the Presidential Awards for Public Sector Industries during the year 1962, are notified as under:—

- 1. Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., Sindri Unit;
- 2. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd., Bhopal;

- 8. Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, Near Poona;
- Hindustan Cables Ltd., P.O. Hindustan Cables, West Bengal.
- 5. Hindustan Housing Factory Ltd., New Delhi;
- 6, Hindustan Insecticides Ltd., New Delhi and Alwaye;
- 7. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Bangalore;
- 8. Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., Visakhapatnam;
- 9. Himlustan Steels Ltd., Ranchi;
- 10. Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore;
- 11. Nahan Foundry Ltd., Nahan;
- 12. National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., Ranchi;
- 13. National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta;
- 14. National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd., Nepanagar;
- 15. Orissa Mining Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneshwar;
- 16. Praga Tools Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.

Resolution No. Pr.C28(1)/62, dated the 7th January, 1963, published in the Gazette of India, Part I, Section I, dated the 12th January 1963 is hereby cancelled.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution may be communicated to all members of the Committee for Presidential Awards for the Public Sector Industries and the Undertakings concerned.

Ordered also that the Resolution may be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

N. CHIDAMBARAM, Dy. Secy.

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्रालय

संकल्प

नई दिल्ली, ²⁵ फरवरी, 1963

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्योगों को राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार वर्ष 1962 क्षे तिए पुरस्कार पाने के हकदार केन्द्रीय सरकार के आँग्राँगिक संस्थान

सं० प्रो० को० 28(1)/62.—भारस के असाधारण गजट, तारीख 8 अप्रील, 1961 में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के संकल्प सं० प्रो० को० 28(1)/59, तारीख 7 अप्रील, 1961 की किएका 2 के अनुसरण में वर्ष 1962 के द्वारान सरकारी दोत्र के उद्योगों को राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार दोने के प्रयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार के निम्नीलिखित ऑचांगिक संस्थान अधिस्थित किए जाते हैं:—

- 1. फर्टीलाइजर कारपोरंशन आफ इंडिया लि०, सिन्दरी, ध्रीनट,
- 2. हेवी इलेक्ट्रिक्ल (इंडिया) लिं०, भाषाल,
- 3. हिन्दूस्तान एण्टीबायोटिक्स लि०, पिम्परी, पूना के निकट,
- 4. हिन्दुस्तान कीबल्स लि०, डाकघर हिन्दुस्तान कीबल्स, पश्चिमी बंगाल,
- 5. द्विन्दुस्तान हार्जीसग फीक्टरी लिं०, नई दिल्ली,
- 6. हिन्द्युस्तान इन्सेक्टीसाइ**ड्**स लि०, नर्झ दिल्ली, ऑफ अलवाय,
- 7. हिन्दूस्तान मशीन ट्ल्स लि०, धंगलॉर,
- 8. हिन्दुस्तान शिपयार्ड लि०, विशाखापत्तनम,
- 9. हिन्दुस्तान स्टील्स लि०, रांची,
- 10. इंडियन ट'लीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लिं०, बंगलार,
- 11. नाहन फाउण्डी लिं०, नाइन,

- 12. नेशनल कोल इंवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन लिं०, रांची,
- 13. नेशनल इन्स्ट्रमेंट्स लि०, कलकत्ता,
- 14, नेशनल न्यूज पिट एण्ड पंपर मिल्स लिं०, नेपानगर,
- 15. उड़ीसा माईनिंग कारपोरेशन लिं0, भूवमैश्वर,
- 16. प्रामा ट्रल्स कारपोरेशन लिं०, हॅंदराबाद।

भारत के गजट, भाग 1 , खण्ड 1 , सारीस 12 जनवरी, 1963 में भेकाशित संकल्प संग्रांग को। $^{28}(^1)/^{62}$, तारीखं 7 जनवरी, 1963 स्टूद किया जाता है।

आवृश

आदंश दिया गया कि संकल्प की एक एक प्रति सरकारी सेष के उद्योगों और सम्बन्धित संस्थानों के लिए गठित राष्ट्रपति पुरस्कार समिति के सभी सदस्यों के पास भेजी जाय।

यह भी आदेश दिया गया कि सर्वसाधारण की जानकारी के लिए इस संकल्प को भारत के गजट में प्रकाशित कराया जाय।

एन० चिवम्बरम्, उप-सचिव।

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE (Department of Agriculture) (I.C.A.R.)

New Delhi, the 27th February 1963

No. 55(9)/62-C(G).—Under Rule 2(33)(d) of the Rules of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Shri C. K. N. S. Nagarajan, a member of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, has been elected by that Committee as its representative on the Council for a period of three years with effect from the 24th December, 1962. Under Rule 41(20), Shri Nagarajan shall also be a member of the Advisory Board of the Council for that period.

J. VEERA RAGHAVAN, Under Secy.

साचा तथा कृषि मंत्रालय

(कृषि विभाग-भ० कृ० अ० प०)

अधिसूचना

नयी दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 1963

संस्था 53(19)/62-सी० (जी०).—भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्, के निषमों के निषम 2(33) (डी०) के अधीन, भारतीय केन्द्रीय गन्ना समिति के सदस्य श्री सी० के० एन० एस० नागाराजन को समिति ने 24 दिसम्बर, 1962, से तीन वर्ष की अविध के लिए परिषद्, में अपना प्रतिनिधि चुन लिया है। उक्त अविध में श्री नागाराजन नियम 41(20) के अन्तर्गत परिषद्, के सलाहकार बोर्ड के सदस्य भी रहींगे।

जें वीत राघवन, अवर सचिव।

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

New Delhi, the 28th February 1963

No. F,42-23/66-S.U.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Delhi University Act, 1922 (8 of 1922), the Central Government hereby directs that the provisions of the said sub-section shall not apply in the case of the institution specified below, namely:—

"The Bharatiya Sanskrit Vidyapith, Delhi, governed by All-India Sanskrit Sahltya Sammelan, 172 D, Kamlanagar, Delhi."

R. P. NAIK, Jt. Secy.

अधिस्**यना**

नई दिल्ली, 28 फरवरी, 1963

संस्था एक 42.23/60 एस० यू०.-दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 1922 (1922 का 8) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (2) के उपबन्ध के अन्तर्गत प्रदान किए गए अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार इसके द्वारा यह निर्देश देती है कि उपयुक्ति उप-धारा में की गई व्यवस्था निम्नांकित संस्था पर लाग् नहीं होगी:--

"अस्तिल भारतीय संस्कृत साहित्य सम्मेलन, 172 ही, कमलानगर, निक्ली, द्वारा आसित भारतीय संस्कृत निकापीठ, दिल्ली"।

रमाप्रसन्न नायक, संयुक्त सचिव।

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING & REHABILITATION

(Department of Rehabilitation)

(Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner)

(Faridabad Unit).

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1968

No. AROF/4(45)A/62/1288.—The Faridabad Development Board which was set up as an ad-hoc body under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation ceased to exist with effect from 16th June, 1961. The said Board had received certain securities in the form of 4% Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates, 3% Conversion Loans of 1946—Promissory Notes, 12 Year National Plan Savings Certificates etc. from the consumers of electricity supplied by the Board's Power House. These securities were pledged in the name of the Administrator, Faridabad Development Board.

The residual work of Faridabad Development Board has since been transferred to the office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, Department of Rehabilitation, New Delhi. On the finallsation of the accounts of the Faridabad Development Board, the above securities have to be discharged or confiscated as the case may be. The said securities pledged in favour of the Administrator, Faridabad Development Board, will, therefore, be disposed of by the Assistant Settlement Commissioner, Office of the Chief Settlement Commissioner, New Delhi.

M. J. SRIVASTAVA,

Settlement Commissioner (C) & Ex-Officio Under Secy.

(Deptt. of W. & H.)

New Delhi, the 2nd March 1963

No. 36(12)/62-HII.—Shri C. J. Patel, Chairman, the Gujrat Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., Ahmedabad is appointed as a member of the Working Group on Housing Cooperatives, whose constitution was announced in the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Resolution No. 36(12)62-HII dated the 1st October, 1962, in place of Shri Jayantilal Bhikhubhai.

V. P. GULATI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RULES

New Delhi, the 9th March, 1963

No. 20/2/63-AIS(I).—The rules for a competitive examination to be held by the Union Public Service Commission

in October/November, 1968 for the purpose of filling vacancies in the following services are with the concurrence of the Ministries concerned and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in respect of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, published for general information:—

Category I

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service.
- (ii) The Indian Foreign Service.

Category II

- (i) The Indian Police Service.
- (ii) The Delhi & Himachal Pradesh Police Service, Class II.

Category III

- (i) The Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
- (ii) The Indian Customs & Central Excise Service.
- (lii) The Indian Defence Accounts Service.
- (iv) The Indian Income-tax Service (Class I).
- (v) The Military Lands & Cantonments Service, Class I.
- (vi) The Indian Ordnance Factories Service, Class I (Assistant Managers-Non-Technical).
- (vii) The Indian Postal Service, Class I.
- (viii) The Indian Rallway Accounts Service.
- (ix) The Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
- (x) The Central Secretariat Service, Section Officers' Grade, Class II.
- (xi) The Customs Appraisers' Service, Class II.
- (xli) The Delhi & Hlmachal Pradesh Civil Service, Class II,
- (xiil) The Railway Board Secretariat Service, Class 11, and
- (xiv) The Indian Foreign Service, Branch (B), Section Officers' Grade, Class II.
- 2. The examination will be conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the manner prescribed in Appendix II to the Rules.

The dates on which and the places at which the examination will be held shall be fixed by the Commission.

3. Candidates who obtain such minimum qualifying marks in the written examination as may be fixed by the Commission in their discretion shall be summoned by them at their own discretion for an interview for a personality test.

After every examination, candidates will be arranged by the Commission in order of merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates upto the number of unreserved vacancies as are found by the Commission in their discretion to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed:

Provided that any candidate belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, who though not qualified by the standard prescribed by the Commission for any service, is declared by them to be suitable for appointment thereto with due regard to the maintenance of efficiency of administration, shall be entitled to be appointed to vacancies reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, as the case may be, in that service.

In view of the separation of Audit and Accounts and other reforms, the Constitution of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is liable to undergo changes and any candidate selected for that Service will have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes and will be liable to serve either in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Government or in the Statutory Audit Offices under the Comptroller and Auditor General and to be absorbed finally if the exigencies of service require it in the cadres on which posts in the separated Accounts Offices under the Central or State Governments may be borne.

Due consideration will be given to the preferences expressed by a candidate at the time of his application, but the Government of India reserve the right to assign him to any Service for which he is a candidate.

NOTE.—The form and manner of communication of the result of the examination to individual candidates shall be decided by the Commission in their discretion.

- 4. The combined competitive examination for recruitment to I.A.S. etc. is to be treated as comprising three separate and distinct examinations for three categories of Services, viz., (1). I.A.S. and I.F.S. (II) I.P.S. and Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service and (III) Central Services and Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service
- 5. No candidate who does not belong to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or is not a resident of the former French Settlements or is not a resident of Andaman & Nicobar Islands or is not a repatriate from Ceylon shall be permitted to compete more than two times at the examination for each of the three categories of services mentioned in Rule 1 above, but this restriction is effective from the examination held in 1961.

NOTE.—A Candidate shall be deemed to have competed at the examination if he actually appears in any one or more subjects

- 6 (a) (i) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service, the Indian Foreign Service and for all the remaining services, excepting the Indian Police Service and Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service mentioned in paragraph I above must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1963 i.e. he must have attained the not eather than 2nd August, 1939 and not later than 1st August, 1942.
- (ii) A candidate for the Indian Police Service and Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 24 on the 1st August, 1963 i.e., he must have been born not carlier than 2nd August, 1939 and not later than 1st August, 1943.
 - (b) The upper age limit prescribed above will be relaxable:-
 - (i) upto a maximum of 5 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe;
 - (ii) upto a maximum of three years if a candidate is a resident of the former French Settlements, which have now become part of India, and has been receiving education through the medium of French;
 - (iii) upto a maximum of four years if a candidate is a resident of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands;
 - (iv) upto a maximum of three years in the case of repatriates from Ceylon who are Indian Citizens;
 - (v) upto a maximum of 8 years if a candidate is a bona hde displaced person from Pakistan;
 - (vi) upto a maximum of eight years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona pide displaced person from Pakistan.

IN NO OTHER CASES CAN THESE AGE LIMITS BE RELAXED.

- 7. A candidate already in Government Service whether in a permanent or a temporary capacity must obtain prior permission of the Head of the Department to appear for the Examination.
- 8. (a) A candidate for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service must hold a degree in Arts, Science (but not a Science degree in Technology or Chemical Engineering); Commerce, Agriculture or in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical (including Tele-Communication) Engineering of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix 1, or possess one of the qualifications 1 to 9 mentioned in Appendix I-A.

A candidate holding the LL.B. degree of Bombay, Poona, Gujarat and Karnatak Universities (revised course) or the B.L. degree of Andhra University is also eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

Candidates, who hold LL.B., degree of the Bombay University (revised course) but were exempted from any of the papers of the prescribed course on the ground of their being members of the University Officers Training Corps or National

Cadet Corps, will, however, not be eligible for the Indian Administrative Service and Indian Foreign Service.

NOTE.—Any question whether a candidate is educationally cligible for admission to the examination shall be decided by the Commission, whose decision will be final.

- (b) A candidate for the other services except for the Transportation (Trailic) and Commercial Departments must be a graduate of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix I or must possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix I-A.
- (c) A candidate for the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways must—
 - (i) hold a degree of one of the Universities enumerated in Appendix 1; or possess one of the qualifications mentioned in Appendix 1-A; or
 - (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India); or have such educational qualifications as are now or may subsequently be recognised by, that Institution as exempting candidates from passing Sections A and B of that examination; or
 - (iii) hold the Associateship or Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; or
 - (iv) hold the Hons. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire. Such a candidate must have passed the common preliminary examination or must have been exempted therefrom; or
 - (v) have passed the Graduate Membership Examination of the Institution of Tele-Communication Engineers (India); or
 - (vi) have passed the Graduate Membership Examination of the British Institute of Radio Engineers (London) held after November, 1959.

The Graduate Membership Examination of the British Institute of Radio Engineers (London) held prior to November, 1959, is also acceptable subject to the following conditions:—

- that the candidates who have passed the examinations held prior to November, 1959, should have appeared and passed in the following additional subjects:
 - (i) Principles and applications of Electrical Engineering (in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in Section A of Post-1959 Scheme).
 - (ii) Mathematics II (in accordance with the syllabus prescribed in Section B of Post-1959 Scheme).
- (2) that the candidates concerned should produce a certificate from the British Institute of Radio Engineers (London) in fulfilment of the condition prescribed at (1) above.
- (d) In exceptional cases the Union Public Service Commission may ureat a candidate, who has not any of the foregoing qualifications, as a qualified candidate provided that he has passed examinations conducted by other institutions, the standard of which in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his admission to the examination.

Note 1.—Candidates who have appeared at an examination the passing of which would render them ellgible to appear at this examination may apply for admission to this examination. Candidates who intend to appear at such a qualifying examination may also apply provided the qualifying examination is completed before the commencement of this examination. Such candidates will be admitted to the examination, if otherwise eligible, but the admission would be deemed to be provisional and subject to cancellation if the candidates do not produce proof of having passed the examination, as soon as possible, and in any case not later than two months after the commencement of this examination.

Note II.—Candidates who are otherwise qualified but who have taken degrees from Foreign Universities which are not included in Appendix I, may also apply to the Commission and may be admitted to the examination at the discretion of the Commission.

- 9. (1) For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service, a candidate must be a citizen of India.
 - (2) For other services, a candidate must be either-
 - (a) a citizen of India; or
 - (b) a subject of Sikkim; or

- (c) a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India:
- Provided that, subject to the issue of a certificate of eligibility in his favour, a subject of Nepal or a Tibetan who came over to India before the 1st January, 1962, with the intention of permanently settling in India may also be appointed to any Central Service or post other than the Indian Foreign Service:
- Provided further that a candidate belonging to category (c) above must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India and that the certificate of eligibility will be valid only for a period of one year from the date of his appointment beyond which he can be retained in service only if he has become a citizen of India. Certlicate of eligibility will not, however, be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any one of the following categories:—
 - (i) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before the 19th July, 1948, and have ordinarily been residing in India since then.
 - (ii) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after the 18th July, 1948, and have got themselves registered as citizens under Article 6 of the Constitution.
 - (iii) Non-citizens in category (c) above who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, viz., 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such person who re-entered or may re-enter such service with break after the 26th January, 1950, will, however, require certificate of eligibility in the usual way.

A candidate in whose case a certificate of eligibility is necessary may be admitted to the examination and may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being granted in his favour by the Government.

- 10. (a) No male candidate who has more than one wife living or who having a spouse living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life time of such spouse, shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so exempt any male candidate from the operation of this rule.
- (b) No female candidate whose marriage is void by reason of the husband having a wife living at the time of such marriage or who has married a person who has a wife living at the time of such marriage shall be eligible for appointment to any of the Services, appointments to which are made on the results of this competitive examination unless the Government of India after being satisfied that there are special grounds for doing so, exempt any female candidate from the operation of this rule.
- 11. It will be open to the Government of India, not to appoint to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Police Service/Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service/Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service, a woman candidate who is married or to require such a candidate who is not married, to resign from the service in the event of her marrying subsequently if the maintenance of the efficiency of the Service so requires.
- 12. For the Indian Foreign Service a woman candidate is eligible only if she is unmarried or a widow without encumbrances. It such a candidate is selected, she will be appointed on the express condition that she might be called upon to resign from the service on marriage or remarriage.

A male candidate, married to a person of a nationality other than his own, will not ordinarily be appointed to the Indian Foreign Service. If a candidate after appointment to the Indian Foreign Service, proposes to marry a person of a nationality other than his own, he must notify the Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, of his intention. The Government of India reserve the right to require him to resign if he marries such a person.

18. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements, will not be appointed. Only such candidates as are likely to be considered for appointment will be medically examined.

Note.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required are given in Appendix V.

- 14. Success in the examination confers no right to appointment, unless Government are satisfied after such enquiry as may be considered necessary, that the candidate is suitable in all respects for appointment to the Service.
- 15. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final,
- 16. No candidate will be admitted to the examination unless he holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.
- 17. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix III. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.
- 18. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his candidature by any means may disqualify him for admission.
- 19. A candidate found guilty of impersonation or of submitting fabricated documents or documents which have been tampeted with or of making statements which are incorrect or false or suppressing material information or of using or attempting to use unfair means in the examination hall or otherwise resorting to any other irregular or improper means for obtaining admission to the examination may, in addition to rendering himself liable to a criminal prosecution be debarred either permanently or for a specified period:
 - (a) by the Commission from admission to any examination or appearance at any interview held by the Commission for selection of candidates; and
 - (b) by the Central Government from employment under the Government.
- 20. Candidates are informed that some knowledge of Hindi prior to entry into service would be of advantage in passing departmental examinations which candidates have to take after entry into service.

K. S. N. MURTIIY, Under Secy.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or State Legislature in India and other educational institutes established by an Act of Parliament.

UNIVERSITY IN BURMA

The University of Rangoon.

ENGLISH AND WELSH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

IRISH UNIVERSITIES

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).
The National University of Dublin.
The Queen's University, Belfast.

UNIVERSITIES IN PAKISTAN

The University of Punjab.

The Dacca University,

The University of Sind.

The Rajshalii University.

APPENDIX I-A

The following qualifications have also been recognised by he Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees indicated against each:—

Particulars of the qualification Equivalent recognised degree

- Alankar of Gurukul Vishwa Bachelor of Arts. Vidyalaya Kangri, Hardwar.
- Jamia Sanadi of Jamia Milia Islamia, Delhi.

Do.

3. Shastri of Kashi Vidyapeth, Banaras. Do.

4. French Examination "Baccalaureat".

Do.

5. French Examination "Propedeutique".

Examination Bachelor of Arts or Science.

6. Diploma in Rural Services of the National Council of Rural Higher Education (upto 3rd October

Bachelor of Arts.

1963).7. Diploma in Commerce of All India Council for Tech. Education.

Bachelor of Commerce.

8. Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the All India Council for Tech. Education.

Degree in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering as the case may be.

9. 'Higher Course' of Shri Aurobindo International Centre of Education, Pondicherry, provided that the Course has been successfully completed as a "full student".

Bachelor of Arts or Science.

10. Diploma in Mining Engineering of the Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhan-

Bachelor of Science Honours' Degree in Mining.

N.B.—The recognition of the qualifications mentioned against items (1) to (4) is provisional.

APPENDIX II

A.—The Examination shall be conducted according to the following plan:—

PART I

Compulsory papers up to a total of 450 marks for all services.

PART II

Optional papers up to a total of 600 marks for all Services except the Services under category II for which the required total will be 400 marks.

PART III

Additional papers for candidates who compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service (Category I) up to a total of 400 marks as detailed in Appendix II-A.

For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard as fixed by the Commission in their discretion at the written examination in all the other subjects.

PART IV

Personality test carrying a maximum of 300 marks for all Services except the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service for such candidates as may be called by the Union Public Service Commission. The maximum personality test marks for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service shall be 400.

PART V

The duration of each of the papers referred to in Parts I, II and III above will be of 3 hours.

N.B.—ALL QUESTION PAPERS MUST BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH, FXCEPT QUESTION PAPERS IN LANGUAGES WHICH, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY REQUIRED OTHERWISE, MAY BE ANSWERED IN ENGLISH OR IN THE LANGUAGE CONCERNED.

Candidates must write the papers in their own hand. In no circumstances, will they be allowed the help of a scribe to write the answers for them.

1. The following will be the subjects for the written examination for all Services with such restrictions and combinations as are detailed below:—

Compulsory (for all candidates)

					,	Maximum Marks
(1)	Essay	•		•		150
(2)	General English			•		150
(3)	General Knowled	ge		•		150
			 			_

Optional.—(i) Candidates for the Services under Category II must select any two of the following subjects:—

(ii) Candidates for all services other than those under Category II must select any three of the following subjects:—

								Maximum Marks
(4)	Pure Mathen	natics						200
(5)	Applied Mat	hema	tics					200
(6)	Chemistry							200
(7)	Physics							200
(8)	Botany	-						200
(9)	Zoology					•		200
(10)	Geology							200
(11)	English Liter	ature	2	•				200
(12)	Indian Histo	ry		•				200
(13)	British Histo	гу				•		200
(14)	World Histor	гy					•	200
(15)	International	Law						200
(16)	General Econ	omic	25					200
(17)	Political Scient	nce				•		200
(18)	Law .							200
(19)	Philosophy				•			200
(20)	Geography					•		200
(21)	One of the fo	llowi	ng;					
Aı	abic, Chinese	, Fre	nch,	Germ	an, L	atin, l	Pali,	
Pe	rsian, Russian	ı, Sa	nskrit	t and	Span	ish		200

Note.—For the Indian Foreign Service only and for no other Service candidates may select any two of these languages. No candidate, however, shall be allowed to offer both Pali and Sanskrit.

	Maximum Marks
(22) Statistics	200
(23) Advanced Accountancy and Auditing	200
(24) Mercantile Law	200
(25) Applied Mechanics	200
(26) Prime Movers	200
(27) Hindi	200

- 2. Restrictions on the selection of optional subjects-
- (a) Subjects 25 and 26 must not be offered for the Services under Category II.
- (b) Of the History subjects 12, 18 and 14, not more than two cun be offered for any service.
- (c) Of the Law subjects 15, 18 and 24, not more than two can be offered for any service.
- (d) Of the Mathematics subjects 4, 5 and 22, not more than two can be offered for any service.
- 3. The Commission have discretion to fix qualifying marks in any or all of the subjects at the examination.

- 4. The Commission will summon at their discretion only such candidates as they consider suitable for interview for a personality test.
- 5. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge
- 6. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him.
- 7. Credit will be given for orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination.

APPENDIX II-A

Vide Part III

All candidates wishing to compete for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service (Category I) must select any two of the following subjects for the additional papers:—

(1) Higher Pure Mathematics or Higher Applied Mathematics (2) Higher Chemistry (3) Higher Physics (4) Higher Botany (5) Higher Zoology (6) Higher Geology (7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901 (8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or British Constitutional History from 1603 to the	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200
 (2) Higher Chemistry (3) Higher Physics (4) Higher Botany (5) Higher Zoology (6) Higher Geology (7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901 (8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or 	200 200 200 200 200 200 200
 (2) Higher Chemistry (3) Higher Physics (4) Higher Botany (5) Higher Zoology (6) Higher Geology (7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901 (8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or 	200 200 200 200 200 200
 (4) Higher Botany (5) Higher Zoology (6) Higher Geology (7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901. (8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or 	200 200 200 200 200
 (5) Higher Zoology (6) Higher Geology (7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901. (8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or 	200 200 200 200
 (6) Higher Geology (7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901 (8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or 	200 200 200
(7) English Literature from 1780 to 1901.(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or	200 200
(8) Indian History from 1600 to the present day or	200
or	
	200
British Constitutional History from 1603 to the	200
	200
present day	
or European History from 1789 to 1878	200
	200
(9) Advanced Economic Theory	200
Or	
Advanced Indian Economics	200
(10) Political Theory from Hobbes to the present day	200
or	
Political Organisation and Public Adminis- tration	200
(11) Advanced Metaphysics including Epistemology	200
or	
Advanced Psychology including Experimental	
Psychology	200
(12) Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Arabic Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.)	200
or	
Medieval Civilisation as reflected in Persian Literature (570 A.D.—1650 A.D.) .	200
or	
Ancient Indian Civilistion and Philosophy .	200
(13) Anthropology	200
(14) Sociology	200
(15) Higher Geography	200

Note 1.—The standard of the above papers will be higher than that prescribed for the optional papers detailed under Para, I of Appendix II.

Note 2.—For the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service (Category I) the two additional papers of only such candidates will be examined and marked as attain a certain minimum standard as fixed by the Commission in their discretion at the written examination in all the other subjects.

APPENDIX 11-B

Standard and syllabus of the examination

Note.—The standard of optional papers will be approximately that of an Honours Degree Examination of an Indian University,

- 1. Essay.—Candidates will be required to write an essay in English; a choice of subjects will be given. They will be expected to keep closely to the subject of the essay, to arrange their ideas in orderly fashion, and to write concisely, credit will be given for effective and exact expression.
- 2. General English.—Questions to test the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages will usually be set for summary or precis.
- 3. General Knowledge,—Including knowledge of current events and of such matters of everyday observation and experience in their scientific aspects as may be expected of an educated person who has not made a special study of any scientific subject. The paper will also include questions on Indian History and Geography of a nature which candidates should be able to answer without special study and questions on the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi.
 - 4. Pure Mathematics.-The subjects included will be:-
 - (1) Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations with Determinants.
 - (2) Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.
 - (3) Differential and Integral Calculus and Differential equations.
 - 5. Applied Mathematics.-The subjects included will be:-
 - (1) Statics (including Theory of Attractions and Potentials and Hydrostatics).
 - (2) Dynamics of a particle and Elementary Rigid Dynamics.
- 6. Chemistry.—The paper will include questions on General (including Physical) Chemistry, Inorganic Chemistry and Organic Chemistry.
- 7. Physics.—The paper will include questions on General Physics, Heat, Light, Sound, Electricity and Magnetism.
- 8. Bolany.-The subject includes Vegetable Physiology.
- 9. Zoology,
- 10. Geology.-The subject includes Mineralogy.
- 11. English Literature.—Candidates will be expected to show a general knowledge of the history of English Literature from the time of Spenser to the end of the reign of Queen Victoria with special reference to the works of the following authors:—

Shakespeare, Milton, Johnson, Dickens, Wordsworth, Keats, Carlyle, Tennyson and Hardy.

Evidence of first hand reading will be required.

- 12 & 13. Indian and British History.—The examination will be in Indian History from the beginning of Asoka's reign to the close of the 19th Century and In British History from 1485 to 1880. The papers will include questions on social and literary developments.
 - 14. World History.-1789 to 1939.
- 15. International Law.—Including also the History of International Law and the Law of belligerents and neutrals in war.
- 16. General Economics.—Candidates will be expected to have a knowledge of economic theory and should be prepared both to illustrate theory by facts and to analyse facts by the help of theory. Questions may be set on the history of economic thought.
- 17. Political Science.—Candidate, will be expected to show a knowledge of political theory and its history, political theory being understood to mean not only the theory of legislation but also the general theory of the State. Questions may also be set on constitutional forms (Representative Government, Federalism, etc.) and public Administration, Central and Local, Candidates will be expected to have knowledge of the origin and development of existing institutions.
- 18. Law.—Constitutional Law of the Republic of India and the United Kingdom. Jurisprudence, Torts, Indian Law of Contract, Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code.
- 19. Philosophy.—The subject covers the history and the theory of Ethics, Eastern and Western and includes moral standards and their application, the problems of moral order and progress of Society and the State, and theories of punishment. It includes also the history of Western Philosophy and should be studied with special reference to the problems of space, time and casualty, evolution and value and the nature of God.
- 20. Geography.—Geography of the world with special reference to India. Questions may be set on topics which concern Geography jointly with other subjects, such as Economics, History, Physics, Botany and Geology.
- 21. Languages.—Candidates will be expected to show a knowledge of the principal classical authors and to be able to translate from and compose in the language.

Note.—Candidates for Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit may be asked to answer some questions in Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit as the case may be. Answers required to be written in Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari Script.

- 22. Statistics.—(1) Frequency distributions, average, percentiles, and simple methods of measuring dispersion, graphic methods, treatment of qualitative data, e.g., investigation of association by comparison of ratios, the practice of graphic and algebraic methods of interpolation.
- (2) Practical methods used in the analysis and interpretation of statistics of prices, wages and incomes, trade transport, production and consumption, education etc. methods of dealing with population and vital statistics, miscellaneous methods used in handling statistics of experiments or observations.
- (3) Elements of modern mathematical theory of statistics, frequency curves and the mathematical representation of groups generally, accuracy of sampling as affecting averages, percentages, the standard deviation, significance of observed differences between averages of groups, etc., the theory of correlation for two variables,

23. Advanced Accountancy and Auditing-

- (a) Accounts relating to.—Partnership, Joint Stock Company, Amalgamation, Absorption and Reconstruction, Holding and Subsidiary Companies, Insolvency, Liquidation, Double Accounts System, Hire Purchase and Instalment Systems, and Non-trading organisations, Branch Accounts, Bank Accounts, Contract Accounts, Insurance Accounts, Royalty Accounts, Criticism of Published Accounts, Problems relating to Goodwill, Depreciation and Reserves, etc.
- Depreciation and Reserves, etc.

 (b) Cost Accounts.—Alms and objects of costing. Principal systems of ascertaining costs for different types of industries and their characteristics. Methods of apportionment of on cost Treatment and Control of Materials, stores and Stocks. Treatment of wages and other expenses. Pricing of Stores and Stocks, Forms of Cost Ledger. Stores-Ledger, Purchase Journal. Stores Requisition Note, Goods Received Book, Bin Card, Time Sheet Wages Summary, Cost Sheet and other necessary rulings, Ascertainment of Cost and ex-Works Price under Controlled Economy, Practical Problems relating to Cost Accounting.

 (c) Principles and procedure of auditing.—Audit of Firms.
- (c) Principles and procedure of auditing.—Audit of Firms, Joint Stock Companies and Public Utilities, Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Auditors. Internal Check, Auditor's appointment and qualifications. Auditor's Report, Investigation and their conduct. Divisible Profits and Dividends, Legal decisions relating to audit matters, problems relating to audits.
- (d) Income-tax.—Application of Income-tax Act and exemptions. Income-tax authorities. Heads of income and their assessment Previous year. Assessment year, Depreciation. Free of tax and Less Tax. Set-off. Computation of Total Income and tax payable by assesses. Assessment of Individuals, Firms, Joint Stock Companies. Hindu undivided family. Association of persons. Assessment of new business and discontinued business. Method and principles relating to assessment to super-tax. Practical problems.

24. Mercantile Law.-The main principles of the law relating to,

Agreements.

Contracts,

Bailment,

Pledge.

Sale of Goods.

Agency.

Partnership.

Indemnity and Guarantee.

Negotiable Instruments,

Company Law and Liquidation of Companies.

Life, Fire, Marine Insurance.

Common Carriers and Carriage of Goods by Land, Sea and Air.

Insolvency.

25. Applied Mechanics-

(a) Buildings

Consideration of materials used in the construction of rooftrusses. Steel and Timber Determination of stresses in trusses by various methods. Dead-loads and wind pressure. Factors of safety and working stresses.

Design of roof-trusses. Various types of roof-trusses and roof-coverings; collar beam and hammer beam trusses.

Use of Euler's Gordon's Rankine's Fidler's Johnson's and straight line formulae in the design of struts. Buckling factor of struts; curves showing comparative strength of struts obtained by various formulae. Choice of size of sections, finish of steel work Join's, Design of endbearings; methods of fixing and supporting ends.

Application of circles and ellipse of stress and Clayepton's theorem to design of structures.

Cast Iron and Steel Columns.—Flange and web connection to steel Columns: caps; bases transverse bracing of columns.

Foundations.—Safe pressures; foundations for columns. Slab foundations, cantilever foundations; grillage foundations. Wells. Piles.

Retaining walls and Earth pressures.—Rankine's theory, wedge theory. Winkker's and Bligh's graphical constructions, with corrections. Design of various types of retaining walls in masonry.

Tall Masonry and Steel Chimneys,-Theory and design.

Design of Steel and masonry reservoirs; with considerations of wind-pressures.

Deflection of framed structures and determination of stresses etc., in redundant frames.

Influence diagrams for bending moment and shear for uniformly distributed and irregular loads on trusses, built in beams, and three pinned parabolic; semi-elliptic and semi-circular arches.

General principles of dome design,

Principles of Building Design; consideration of loads on buildings; Steel-works, girders, etc., for buildings.

(b) Bridges

Design of superstructure. Determination by graphical and analytical methods of bending moment due to moving loads wind pressures.

Design of masonry bridges and culverts.

Plate-webb girders. Analysis of stresses.

Warren and lattice girders.

Three pinned arches; doubly pinned and rigid arches.

General considerations on the design of suspension, cantilevers and tubular bridges.

Steel arched bridges.

Swing bridges.

(c) Reinforced Concrete

Shear, bond and diagonal tension, its nature, evaluation and location of reinforcement.

Design of simple and doubly reinforced beams and continuous beam.

Theory and design of reinforced concrete columns and piles.

Design of slab foundations,

Design of simple cantilever and counterfort retaining walls.

Equivalent moments of inertia for reinforced concrete sections.

Theory of elastic deflections and outline of investigation of stresses in reinforced concrete arches.

(d) General

Analysis of stress, analysis of strain, clastic limit and ultimate strength. Relation between the clastic constants. Launhardt-Weyrauch formula for working stresses in a structural member and determination of its cross sectional area, Repetition of stresses Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for dead loads. Graphical determination of stresses in frames; effect of wind pressure; method of sections. Stress in the cross-section of a beam due to bending (M/I-F/Y-E/R); compound and conjugated stresses Rankine's theory of earth-pressure; depth of foundations and strength of footings. Grillage foundations: Coulomb's theory of earth-pressure; modification due to Rebahn.

Bending moment and shearing force diagrams for live loads. Analysis of uniform and uniformly varying stress Elastic theory of bending of beams; bending and shear stresses in beams; Modulous of section and equivalent areas. Maximum and minimum stresses in a joint due to eccentric loading. Stresses in dams and chimneys. Stability of blockwork structures. Design of rivetted joints and stresses in holler shells. Euler's theory concerning struts, modifications due to Rankine, Gordon and others. Torsion. Combined torsion and bending deflections. Encastre heams. Continuous beams and theorem of three moments. Elastic theory of arches Masonry arches

26. Prime Movers-

Fuel Gas Plants and Boilers-

- (a) Fuel.—Coal, wood, petroleum, gas, petrol, alcohol, etc., Physical characteristics, approximate chemical composition; heat of combustion.
- (b) Gas Plants.—Gas producers, pressure and suction plants, arrangements and working.
- (c) Boilers.—Draught; natural, forced and induced, Ordinary forms of stationary locomotive, marine watertube, and other types; heating surface, fire-grate area; boiler efficiency superheaters; feed-water heaters; accessories and management.

Theory of Heat Engines .-

- (a) Thermodynamical principles; Carnot's cycle; perfect heat engine; second law.
- (b) Air Engines.-Stirling and other forms.
- (c) Internal Combustion Engines.—Gas. oil and petrol engines; types and working features of cycles. Proportioning of mixtures; efficiencies.
- (d) Steam.—Thermodynamics of the generation, expansion and condensation of steam; heat-diagrams, etc.
- (e) Steam engines and turbines, with special references to modern developments.
- (f) Refrigerating Plants,-Theory and General arrangement of the more common types.
- (g) Air Compressors.-Theory of pneumatic working.

Generating Plants, Accessories and Details .-

- (a) General arrangements and construction of the more important types.
- (b) Condensers, air-pumps, circulating pumps, cooling tanks, etc.
- (c) Carburettors, and system of ignition.
- (d) Cylinders, pistons, cross-heads, guides, connecting rods, cranks, governors, fly-wheels, valves and valve-gears; glands and pipes.
- (e) Engine Testing.—Consumption of steam and fuel, gas, and oil brakes, and dynamo-meters, indicators and indicator diagrams.
- 27. Hindi.—Candidates will be expected to have a general knowledge of the History of Hindi Literature from Chand Bardai to Premchand, as in paras. 2 & 3 below. They will also be expected to have a general idea of the evolution of Hindi language and its relationship to other Indian languages.
- 2. Medieval Hindi Literature, with special reference to the works of Kabir, Nanak, Jayasi, Surdas, Tulsidas, Mira, Abdur Rahim Khankhana (Rahim), Keshava Das, Bihari and Bhushan.
 - 3. Modern Hindi Literature from Lalluji Lal to Premchand.

Note I.—Evidence of first-hand reading will be required. Candidates will also be expected to show general acquaintance with major literary works produced during the period in other Indian languages.

Note II.—Candidates will be expected to possess such knowledge of general social history as will enable them to understand the background of the development of the tendencles of Hindi literature during the last one hundred years.

Personality test.—The candidate will be interviewed by a Board who will have before them a record of his career. He will be asked questions on matters of general interest. The object of the interview is to assess the personal suitability of the candidate for the Service or Services for which he has applied by a Board of competent and unbiased observers. The test is intended to judge the mental calibre of a candidate. In broad terms, this is really an assessment of not only his intellectual qualities but also social traits and his interest in current affairs. Some of the qualities to be judged are mental alertness, critical powers of assimilation, clear and logical exposition, balance of judgment, variety and depth of interest, ability for social cohesion and leadership, intellectual and moral integrity.

- 2. The technique of the interview is not that of a strict cross examination but of a natural though directed and purposive conversation which is intended to reveal the mental qualities of the candidate.
- 3. The personality test is not intended to be a test either of the specialised or general knowledge of the candidates which have been already tested through his written papers. Candidates are expected to have taken an intelligent interest not only in their special subject of academic study but also in the events which are happening around them both within and without their own state or country, as well as in modern currents of thought, and in new discoveries which should rouse the curiosity of well educated youth.

APPENDIX II-C

Syllabus for additional papers to be offered by candidates competing for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service (Category 1).

HIGHER PURE MATHEMATICS:

- 1. Infinite Series and Products.
- 2. Analysis:
 - (a) Functions of a real variable.
 - (b) Functions of a complex variable.
- 3. Advanced Geometry including Differential Geometry. Curves in space, Envelopes. Curvature of surfaces. Lines of curvature. Geodesics.

HIGHER APPLIED MATHEMATICS:

- I. Statics including Attractions and Potentials.
- 2. Hydrostatics Fluid pressure. Atmospheric pressure, Capillarity.
 - 3. Dynamics of a particle and Rigid bodies.
 - Particle Dynamics.—Central Orbits. Constrained motion.

 Motion in a resisting medium. Motion in three dimensions.
 - Rigid Dynamics.—Motion in two dimensions. Momentum and vis-viva Lagrange's equations of motion and their application to small oscillations.
- 4. Hydrodynamics including the elementary theory of the motion of solids through a liquid, and surface waves.
 - 5. Electricity and Magnetism.
 - 6. Thermodynamics, Kinetic theory of gases, radiation.

HIGHER CHEMISTRY:

I. A study of the following elements: Rare gases, rare earths, elements of atomic number 43, 61, 85, 87 hafnium, protoactinium, polonium, rhenium and transuranic elements.

Co-ordination compounds. Radio activity and transmutation of elements. Modern methods of atomic weight determination. Different forms of hydrogen and its isotopes. Freradicals of short life. Newer methods in analytical chemistry.

- II. Theories of organic chemistry including resonance and hydrogen bond. Organic reactions and stereochemistry. Production and uses of aliphatic hydrocarbons. Natural and synthetic polymers and polyaccharides Chemistry of diphenyl and polycylic hydrocarbons. Tannins and depsides, terpenes and alkaloids. Natural colouring matters, Important members of the following: vitamins and hormones, sterols and bile acids, cardiac glycosides. Insecticides and antibiotics. Synthetic drugs and perfumes.
- III. The states of aggregation. Surface chemistry and colloids. Thermodynamics—I and II laws of thermodynamics and their application to chemical phenomena. Electrochemistry, Chemical kinetics and catalysis. Quantum theory.

HIGHER PHYSICS:

- 1. General Properties of Matter and Sound-Mechanics of deformable bodies. Helical Springs. Capillary phenomena. Viscosity. Wave motion. Acoustical measurements, Absorption of sound, Ultrasonics.
- 2. Heat and Thermodynamics—Brownian motion, Kinetic theory of gases. Transport phenomena in gases at low pressures. Thermodynamic functions and their applications. Specific heat of Solids. Conduction and convection. Absolute scale measurement of temperature.
- 3. Optics.—Theory of co-axial symmetrical optical systems and instruments. Experimental spectroscopy, Electromagnetic theory. Scattering of light Diffraction. Polarisation. Conical refraction.
- 4. Electricity and Magnetism.—Gauss theorem Electrometers. Atmospheric electricity. Magnetic hysteresis. Theory of permanent magnets. Measurement of electrical quantities. Alternating Current theory. Induction Motor. Cyclotron and other methods for production of high voltages. Transmission and reception of wireless waves. Television.
- 5. Electron Theory and Wave Mechanics—Hydrogen and helium spectra Zeeman and Stark effects Pauli's principle and periodic classification of elements. X-rays and X-ray spectroscopy. Compton effect. Motion of electron in electric and magnetic fields. Conduction in metals. Superaconductivity Therminonics. Thermal ionization. Properties of atomic nuclei. Mass Spectroscopy. Radioactive transformations. Elementary particles and their properties. Nuclear forces. Cosmic rays, Special theory of relativity. Dual nature of light and matter. Schroedinger's equation and its solution in simple cases.

HIGHER BOTANY:-

Candidates will be expected to possess an advanced knowledge of the main groups of the vegetable kingdom both living and extinct (viz. Algae, Fungi, Bryophyta, l'teridophyta, Gymnosperms and Angiosperms) with special reference to the Indian flora.

Anatomy-Origin, nature and development of plant tissues and their distribution from ecological and physiological point of view.

Ecology-Principal types of vegetation of India, their distribution and the importance of vegetational study.

Physiology—An advanced knowledge of the important physiological process of plant body.

Plant pathology—An advanced knowledge of the important diseases of plants caused by bacteria, fungi, viruses and physiological diseases together with the methods of control.

Economic Botany-A study of the important economic plants of India and their distribution.

General Biology—A knowledge of fundamentals and recent development in variation, heredity, evolution, cytology, genetics and principles of plant breeding.

HIGHER ZOOLOGY:-

(1) The Structure, bionomics, development, classification and general organisation of the following groups:—

Protozoa (Protozoa and disease); Parazoa Coelenterata; Hathyhelminthes and Nemathelminthes (with special teterence to the disease carriers of man and domestic animals); Annelida; Arthropoda (Economic role of Insects in India) Chaetognatha; 1011[e1a; polyzoa; etc., Mollusca: Echinodermata; Cephalochordata; Urochordata; Cyclostomata; Elasmobranchii Teleostei; Dipnoi; Amphibia; Reptilia; Aves, and Mammalia.

(2) General Biology:

Evolution; Heredity and Mendelism; Variations; Mutations; Basic Principles of Cytology—Cell Structure with modern concept of genes. Cell division. Fertilization Gametogenesis—Parasitism; Animal colouration, Mimicry Geographical and Geological distribution of animals. Growth of Biological ideas and the contribution of great biologists to knowledge and civilization.

HIGHER GEOLOGY:-

General Geology-History and development of the science of Geology. Origin and evolution of the Earth. Radioactivity and geology, Scismology, Isostasy, Wegener's Theory, Evolution of continents, Oceanic basins.

Crystallography and Mineralogy-Crystal symmetry and structure. The Reflecting Coniometer. Detailed study of rock-torming and economic minerals.

Petrology-Igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks. Metamorphic rocks.

Structural and Field Geology—Problems of rock deformation Structure in relation to topography and economic geology. Methods of Geological Surveying and Mapping.

Palaeontology, Stratigraphy and Indian Geology

Palacontology, Detailed knowledge of invertebrate palaeontology; and outline of vertebrate palaeontology and palaeobotany.

Stratigraphy and Indian Geology—Principles of stratigraphy. Detailed study of geological formation as developed in India, Pakistan and Burma.

Economic Geology-With special reference to India. Principles of Geological prospecting.

ENGLISH LITERATURE:-

From 1780 to 1901 with special reference to the works of Wordsworth, Coleridges, Shelly, Keats, Byron, Lamb, Jane Austen, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Thackeray, Tennyson & Browning.

INDIAN HISTORY:-

From 1600 to the present day.

EUROPEAN HISTORY:-

From 1789 to 1878.

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY FROM 1603 TO THE PRESENT DAY

ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY:-

Indifference technique of economic analysis; the Stationary State and Statical Equilibrium; Theory of Imperfect Competitions; Laws of production and Distribution; Theories of Capital and Interests; Theory of International Trade. Economic Dynamics; National Income approach; theory of Employments in a closed and in an open economy; Theories of the Trade Cycle; Taxation and public expenditure in a welfare State. Theories of Economic Development; Theory of Economic Planning.

ADVANCED INDIAN ECONOMICS:-

Scope and nature of the Indian Economic Problem; Resources and Requirements Population Trends and Population policy Indian Agriculture, Technological, institutional, social, legislative and financial aspects: Agrarian Reform; The Food problem; River Valley Schemes, Industrial Development, Isical Policy; Foreign and Inland Trade: Balance of Payments, Currency and Prices in India. The Reserve Bank and its working; The banking system and Indian economic development; Taxation and Expenditure; National Income; Effects of the two World Wars on Indian Economy. Economic consequences of Partition; Indian Economy since Independence, Recent Economic legislation; planning India's economic development.

POLITICAL THEORY FROM HOBBES TO THE PRESENT DAY

Theories of Contract and Natural Right—Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau. The Historians—Vico. Montes-quieu and Burke. The Utilitarians. The Evolutionists. The Idealists—Kant, Hegel, Green, Bardley and Bosanquet, Marxism, Pluralism and Fascism.

POLITICAL ORGANISATION AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

- (i) Political Institutions—The rise of Modern National States. Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government. Unitary and Federal Governments. The Legislature. The Executive and the Judiciary. Methods of Representation. The Communistic and Totalitarian forms of Government.
- (ii) Public Administration—The scope and nature of Public Administration. Rise of public administration in the 19th century. Principles of administration as derived from the working of the Civil Services of England, France and India. Problems of personnel—Selection and training. The desirability of scientific and economic Civil Service. Relationship of the Civil Servant with the public.
 - (iii) The growth of public Corporations.

ADVANCED METAPHYSICS AND EPISTEMOLOGY

Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the views of prominent philosophers from Kant to the Present Day. Questions may be set on any of the following topics:—

 The sources, materials, varieties, limits and criteria of knowledge.

Truth, Falsehood and Error.

 Theories of reality, Reality and Existence, Monism, Dualism and Pluralism, Post-Hegelian Idealism, Radical Empiricism. Creative Evolution, New Realism, Neutral Monism, Logical Positivism.

ADVANCED PSYCHOLOGY INCLUDING EXPERIMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

- 1. Scope, subject matter and methods of Psychology.
- 2. Relation of Psychology with physiology, the Social Sciences and Medicine.
- 3. Heredity and environment.

The Development of the individual.

Motivation, feeling and emotion.

Sensation, perception and observation.

Learning, memory, imagination and thinking.

Theories of personality.

- 4. Individual Differences. Measurement of intelligence and other abilities. Temperamental and personality tests,
- 5. Schools of Modern Psychology.

The Interespectionisis, the Hormic School of Behaviourism, Gestalt, the Psycho-Analytical and allied Schools.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN ARABIC LITERATURE

(570 A.D.-1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments.

MEDIEVAL CIVILISATION AS REFLECTED IN PERSIAN LITERATURE

(570 A.D.-1650 A.D.)

The paper will test the candidate's knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and development.

ANCIENT INDIAN CIVILISATION AND PHILOSOPHY

The history of the Civilisation, Philosophy and thought of India from 2000 B.C. to 1200 A.D.

Note.—The paper will test the knowledge of geography, history and social, political and religious evolution and developments. Questions may be set which require an acquaintance with archaeological discoveries.

ANTHROPOLOGY:

Physical Anthropology—its definition and scope. The Ceological and Zoological background of Physical anthropology. The origin of species—the roles of heredity—selection and environment in the formation of species. Human Evolution—Man's place among the primates—time and place of anthropogenesis. Early types of Man—Palaeoanthropic man and Meanthropic Man—Homo Sapiens. Problems of race differences and the classification of living races.

Measurement and quantitative treatment of the somatic differences in Man. Craniometry and Ostcometry, Significance of blood group distribution.

Relationship between physical and mental traits.

Scope of Social Anthropology. Relation between authropology and sociology and other social sciences. Methods of study. Materials of observation. Evolutionary anthropogeographical, historical functional and psychological approaches.

Family, clan, types of social structure, their distribution and origin.

Forms of marriage, Methods of securing wife, bride-price dowry, divorce and compensation, Kinship, Primitive government and social structure.

Myths in primitive life, art, ritual and tradition, Magical beliefs and practices. The concept of the supernatural, Religious sacrifice and taboo.

Principles of primitive economics. Types of economic structure. Division of labour values, individualism and collectivism. Inter-tribal and intra-tribal exchange of goods and services.

Distribution of tribal groups in India—Levels of cultural development represented by them; problems of tribal rehabilitation, adaptation, acculturation and assimilation of tribal groups, Methods adopted in the various States for tribal weltare.

SOCIOLOGY:

Scope of Sociology, Relations with the social and natural sciences. Methods.

Origins of Society, Primitive life, Stages of social evolution, Social heritage; its mechanisms. Orders of environment. Types of behaviour.

Social Structure, Groups, Institutions, Association, Family, Marriage, Status, Class, Community, Herd and Crowd, Occupation, Property, Personality, Culture and Civilization, Myths and Legends, Language and Speech, Race Contracts and their types, States, Morals and their evolution. Habits, Customs, Mores and Folkways.

Social Change. Technological, economic, demographic forces.

Psychological factors, Interaction imitation, diffusion Cultural factors. Role of ideas, Leadership, Laws of social change and social selection.

Social Processes. Competition. Differentiation, Collectivisation. Types of Conflict. Distribution of wealth, social Ecology.

Social maladjustment, Mass culture, City and Village, Crime,

Social Control. Agencies. The State and the Law. Welfare State, Religion, Art. Education. Public opinion and Propaganda.

Social Planning, its principles, Indian conditions, Social Work and Welfare.

Social Security, Purpose and Progress.

History of Social Thought. Materialistic and Sociological schools, Indian contribution in the light of Indian Culture.

Elementary Social Statistics. Techniques of Social Surveys. HIGHER GEOGRAPHY:

Geomorphology. The Earth, Isostasy Seismology. Land forms, Origin of the continents. Origin and forms of the mountains. Earth Movements. Tension in the crust of the earth, its causes and results, rift-valleys.

Climatology, Structure of the atmosphere. Radiation. Insolation and temperature. Geographical distribution of temperature. Major regions of pressure and seasonal variations, Air masses and fronts. Principal types of pressure systems and their weather significance. Vapour in the atmosphere. Atmospheric electricity. Atmospheric optics, Weather analysis and weather forecasting.

Oceanography, Origin of the Oceans and Seas. Floor of the Oceans. Temperature, salinity. Sea-bottom deposits and their classification. Ocean circulation; waves, currents and tides.

Economic Geography. Influence of Environment on the Economic activities of man. Primary production. Agriculture a_S an economic activity. Production of major foodstuffs. Beverage crops and raw materials of modern industry. Fishing. Forests, Minerals and mining. Power resources of the world. Secondary production. Chief manufacturing industries. Transport effect of inland waterways on the industrial development of important regions. Influence of road and rail in the opening of new regions. Main Ocean routes, air routes and their geographical importance.

APPENDIX III

FEES:

Candidates seeking admission to the examination must pay the following fee:—

- (a) To the Commission:
- Re. 1-00 nP, when asking for application form and connected documents.
- This amount should be paid to the Commission by Money Order. Local candidates, however, may pay cash at the counter. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.
- (ii) Rs. 81.50 nP. (Rs. 19.62 nP. in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the completed application form.
- This amount should be paid by means of Treasury Receipt or CROSSED Indian Postal Orders payable to Secretary, Union Public Service Commission. The Commission will not accept payment made otherwise.
- (b) To the Medical Board:
- Rs. 16.00 nP. before examination by a Medical Board, if selected for appointment.
- This amount should be paid in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of the Medical examination.
- 2. Once an application has been considered by the Commission and the decision communicated to the candidate, no claim from the candidate for a refund of the fee paid by him to the Commission will be entertained nor can this fee be held in reserve for any other examination or selection. If, however, a candidate is not admitted to the examination by the Commission, a refund of Rs. 75.00 nP. (Rs. 18.75 nP. in the case of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castos and Scheduled Tribes) will be made to him.
- 3. The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan and is not in position to pay the prescribed fee. The fee of Re. 1.00 nP., however, must be paid even by a displaced person when asking the Commission for a form and this amount will be refundable to him if on receipt of his application his claim to be a displaced person is accepted by the Commission and his fee is remitted.

APPENDIX IV

Brief particulars relating to the Services to which recruitment is being made through this Examination.

- 1. Indian Administrative Service.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as the Government of India may determine.
- (b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work of conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under clauses (b) and (c) above.

4 to 2 to

- (e) An officer belonging to the Indian Administrative Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.
 - (f) Scales of pay:-

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Junior Scale.—Rs. 400—400—500—40—700—EB—50—1,000 (19 years).

Senior Scale:

- (i) Time Scale.—Rs. 900 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,600—50—1,800. (25 years).
- (ii) Selection Grade.—Rs. 1,800-100-2,000.

There will be no dearness allowance on pay drawn in these scales.

- A probationer will be started on the junior time scale and permitted to count the period spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.
- (g) Provident Fund.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Provident Fund) Rules, 1955.
- (h) Leave.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are governed by the All India Services (Leave) Rules, 1955.
- (i) Medical Attendance.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service are entitled to medical attendance benefits admissible under the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1951.
- (j) Retirement Benefits.—Officers of the Indian Administrative Service appointed on the basis of Competitive Examination are governed by the All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) Rules, 1958.
- 2. Indian Foreign Service.—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period which will not ordinarily exceed 5 years. Successful candidates will be required to pursue a course of training in India for approximately one year, Thereafter they may be posted as Third Secretaries or Vice-Consuls in Indian Missions whose languages are allotted to them as compulsory languages. During their period of training the probationers will be required to pass one or more departmental examinations before they become eligible for confirmation in Service.
- (b) On the conclusion of his period of probation to the satisfaction of Government and on his passing the prescribed examinations, the Probationer is confirmed in his appointment. If, however, his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such period as they may think fit.
- (c) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is not likely to prove suitable for the Foreign Service, Government may discharge him forthwith.
 - (d) Scales of pay:-

Junior Scale.—Rs. 400—400—500—40—700—EB—30—1,000. Senior Scale.—Rs. 900 (6th year or under)—50—1,000—60—1,600—50—1,800.

In addition there are super-time scale posts carrying pay between Rs. 1,800 and Rs. 3,000 to which I.F.S. Officers are eligible for promotion.

(e) A probationer will receive the following pay during probation:—

First Year-Rs. 400 per mensem.

Second Year-Rs, 400 per mensem.

Third Year-Rs, 500 per mensem.

Note 1.—A probationer will be permitted to count the periods spent on probation towards leave, pension or increment in the time scale.

Note 2.—Annual increments during probation will be contingent on the probationer passing the prescribed tests, if any, and showing progress to the satisfaction of Government. Increments can also be earned in advance by passing the departmental examinations.

- (f) An officer belonging to the Indian Foreign Service will be liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.
- (g) During Service abroad I.F.S. officers are granted foreign allowances according to their status to compensate them for the increased cost of living and of servants and also to meet their special responsibilities in regard to entertainment. In

addition, the following concessions are also admissible to I.F.S. officer during service abroad:—

- (i) Fice furnished accommodation according to status.
- (ii) Medical attendance facilities under the Medical Assistance Scheme,
- (iii) Air passage to India upto a maximum of two, for special emergencies such as the death or serious illness of an immediate relation in India.
- (iv) Annual air-passage for children studying in India to visit the parents during the long vacations, subject to certain conditions.
- (v) An allowance for the education of children upto a maximum of two children.
- (vi) Outfit allowance at the time of departure for training abroad and on confirmation in the service. Outfit allowance is also granted to various stages of an officer's career in accordance with the prescribed rules. Special outfit allowance is admissible in addition to the ordinary outfit allowance to officers posted in countries where abnormally hard climatic conditions exist.
- (vii) Home leave passages for officers, their families and servants after a minimum of 2 years service abroad.
- (h) The Revised Leave Rules, 1938, as amended from time to time will apply to Members of the Service subject to certain modifications. For Service abroad I.F.S. Officers are entitled under the I.F.S. (PLCA) Rules, 1961, to an additional credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent of leave admissible under the Revised Leave Rules.
- (i) Provident Fund.—Officers of the Indian Foreign Service are governed by the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960.
- (j) Retirement Benefits.—Officers of the Indian Foreign Service appointed on the basis of competitive examination are governed by the Liberalised Peusion Rules, 1950.
- 3. Indian Police Service.—(a) Appointment will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended. Successful candidates will be required to undergo probation at such place and in such manner and pass such examinations during the period of probation as Government may determine.
 - (b) (c) As in clauses (b), (c) and (d) for the Indian Administrative Service.
- (c) An officer belonging to the Indian Police Service will be liable to serve anywhere in India either under the Central Government or under a State Government.
 - (f) Scales of Pay:-

Junior Scale.--Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-E.B.--35-950.

Senior Scale.—Rs. 740 (6th year or under)—40—1,100—50/2—1,250—50—1,300.

Selection Grade.-Rs. 1,400.

Deputy Inspector General of Police.-Rs. 1,000-100-1,800.

Commissioners of Police Calcutta and Bombay.—Rs. 1,800—200—2,000.

Inspector General of Police.-Rs. 2,250.

Director, Intelligence Bureau.—Rs. 2,750.

There will be n_0 dearness allowance to pay drawn in these scales,

- (g) \(\) (h \(\) As in clauses (g). (h), (i) and (j) for the Indian Ad(i) \(\) ministrative Service.

 (j) \(\)
- 4. Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service, Class II.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and such departmental tests as the Central Covernment may prescribe.
- (b) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith
- (c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the Service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

- (d) An officer belonging to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service will be required to serve in Delhi or Himachal Pradesh under the Delhi or Himachal Pradesh Administration. He may also be required to serve in any Police/Intelligence organisation of the Government of India.
 - (e) Scales of pay:--

Grade I-(Selection Grade) Rs. 900 fixed.

Grade II—Time scale Rs. 300—25—475—EB—25—650—EB—30—800.

A person recruited on the results of competitive examination will be entitled to pay at the minimum of the scale of pay of Grade II on appointment.

- (f) Officers of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service will be entitled to dearness allowance and dearness pay at the rates admissible to officers of comparable status employed under the Government of Punjab or such other rates as may be sanctioned by the Central Government.
- (g) In addition to dearness allowance and dearness pay, officers of the Service will be entitled to draw compensatory (city) allowance, house rent allowance and allowances to compensate for higher cost of flying in hill stations, expensiveness incidental in remote localities etc. if they are posted to place on duty or for training where such allowances are admissible. Such allowances will be admissible at the rates and subject to the conditions applicable to Central Government employees of comparable status serving in those places.
- (h) Officers of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service will be governed by the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Police Service Rules, 1961, and such other regulations as may be made or instructions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of giving effect to these Rules, In regard to matters not specifically covered by the above Rules or by regulations or orders issued thereunder or by special orders, they will be governed by the rules, regulations and orders applicable to corresponding officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.
 - 5. Indian Audit and Accounts Service.
 - 6. Indian Customs and Central Excise Service.
 - 7. Indian Defence Accounts Service.
- (a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failure to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.
- (b) If, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General as the case may be may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government or the Comptroller and Auditor General, as the case may be, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.

Note.—A reference is also invited to the last but one sub-paragraph of Rule 3 of the main Rule.

(d) The Indian Defence Accounts Service carries with it a definite liability for service in any part of India as well as for Field Service in or out of India.

(c) Scales of Pay:-

Indian Audit and Accounts Service:

Time Scale of the I.A.&A.S.—Rs. 400–400–450–30–510– EB-700–40-1,100–50/2–1,250.

Comptroller and Junior Administrative Grade:-

- (i) Rs. 1600-100-1800 (For Comptrollers).
- (ii) Rs. 1800-60-1600.

Accountants General:—(i) Grade I—Rs. 2000—125—2250. (ii) Grade II—Rs. 1800—100—2000.

Note 1.—Probationary Officers will start on the minimum of the time scale of I.A. & A.S. and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Note 2.—The officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless they pass the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time,

Indian Customs and Central Excise Service:

Time Scale:-

(a) Superintendent of C. Ex.,

Class I and Asstt. Collectors of C. Ex., Class I.

(b) Assistant Collectors of Customs.

(a) Superintendent of C. Ex.,

Rs. 400—400—450—30

—510—EB—700—40—

I,100—50/2—1,250.

Deputy Collectors of Customs . Rs. 1,100—50—1,400. Collector of Customs, Grade II . Rs. 1,300—60—1,600. Collector of Customs, Grade I . Rs. 1,800—100—2,000. Deputy Collector of Central Excise Rs. 1,100—50—1,400.

Collector of Central Excise (ii) Rs. 1,600—100—1,800. (iii) Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

Collector of Central Excise (Grade I)-Rs. 1,800-100-2,060.

Note 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless he passes the departmental examination in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Note 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Customs and Central Excise Service which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

Indian Defence Accounts Service:

Time Scale:-

Rs. 400-400-450-480-510-E.B.-700-40-1,100-1,100-1,100-1,100-1,100-1,200-1,

Junior Administrative Grade.

Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

Rs. 1,000-100-1,800 (Selection Grade).

Senior Administrative Grade.

Rs. 1,800-100-2,000,

Rs. 2,000-125-2,250 (Selection Grade).

Controller General of Defence Accounts-Rs. 2,500 (fixed).

Note 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the time scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining.

Note 2.—The Officers on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless they pass the departmental examination (including the language examination in Hindi) in accordance with the rules in force from time to time.

- 8. Indian Income-tax Service Class I.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations. Repeated failures to pass the departmental examinations within a period of 3 years will involve loss of appointment.
- (b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.
- (d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.
 - (e) Scales of pay:-

Income-tax Officer, Class I.

Rs. 400-400-450-30-510-EB-700-40-1,100-50/2-1,250.

Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax.

Rs. 1,100-50-1,800-60-1,600.

Commissioner of Income-tax (Grade II). Rs. 1,600-100-1,800.

Commissioner of Income-tax (Grade I). Rs. 1,800-100-2,000. Note 1.—The officer on probation will not be allowed the pay above the stage of Rs. 400 unless he passes the departmental examinations in accordance with the rules which will be prescribed from time to time.

Note 2.—It should be clearly understood by probationers that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Income Tax Service Class I which the Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

- 9. Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and Class II).
- (a) A candidate selected for appointment shall be required to be on probation for a period which shall not ordinarily exceed 2 years. During this period he shall be required to undergo such course of training in Cantonment and Land Administration as may be prescribed by Government for a period of not less than six months.
- (b) During the period of probation a candidate will be required to pass the prescribed departmental examination.
- (c) (i) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an Officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him after apprising him of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so, and after giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such order is passed.
- (ii) If at the conclusion of the period of probation an Officer has not passed the Departmental Examination mentioned in sub-para. (b) above Government may, in its discretion, either discharge him from service, or if the circumstances of the case so warrant, extend the period of probation for such period not exceeding one year as Government may consider fit.
- (iii) On the conclusion of the period of probation Government may confirm an officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him after apprising him of the grounds out of which it is proposed to do so and after giving him an opportunity to show cause in writing before such order is passed, or extend the period of probation for such further period as Government may consider fit.
- (d) If no action is taken by Government under Sul-para, (c) above, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing, provided that the Officer shall have no claim to confirmation.
- (e) No annual increment which may become due will be admissible to a member of the Service during his probation, unless he has passed the departmental examination. An increment which was not thus drawn will be allowed from the date of passing of the departmental examination.
 - (f) The scales of pay are as under:-

ADMINISTRATIVE POSTS

- (i) Director, Military Lands and Can- Rs. 1,600-160-1,800, tonments
- (ii) Deputy Directors, Military Lands Rs. 1,300-60-1.600. and Cantonments.
- (iii) Assistant Director. Military Lands Rs. 1,100-50-1,400. and Can tonments.-Class I.
- (iv) Deputy Assistant Directors, Military Rs. 400-400-350-Lands and Cantonments, Military 80-510-EB-700-Estates Officers and Executive Officers 40-1,100-50/2-Class I.
- (v) Executive Officers, Class II. Rs. \$50-25-500-30-590-E.B.-30-800-EB-830-35-9000
- (g) (i) Class I Officers will normally be appointed as Deputy Assistant Directors, Military Estates Officers, and as Executive Officers to Class I Cantonments and Class IJ Cantonments to which sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of sub-section (4) of Section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 is applicable. (ii) Class II Executive Officers will normally be appointed to Cantonments other than those mentioned in (i) above.
- (h) (i) All promotions will be made by selection (seniority being considered only when the claims of two or more candidates are equal on merits) by Government on the recommendations of a Departmental Promotion Committee appointed in this behalf by the Government. On promotion from Class II to Class I, pay will be regulated under the Fundamental Rules.
- (ii) No officer will normally be promoted to Class I unless he has completed three years of service in Class II.

- (i) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time will apply.
- (j) No member of the Service shall undertake any work not connected with his official duties without the previous sanction of Government.
- 10. The Indian Ordnance Factories Service Class I (Non-Technical Cadre).

Appointments will be made to the posts of Assistant Manager (Non-Technical). The candidate will be on probation for a period of two years during which period he will undergo such practical training and pass such departmental and language tests as Government may prescribe.

On the conclusion of the period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of the Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or extend his period of probation for such period as Government may think fit.

The selected candidates will be required to execute a bond at the time of his appointment that he will continue to serve in the Indian Ordnance Factories Service for a minimum period of three years after successful completion of his period of probation.

Assistant Managers, for whom the revised scale of pay is Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950, are eligible for promotion, on the basis of merit, to higher grades in the I.O F.S., as shown below:—

Scale of Pay

- Deputy Manager (Non-Technical)/ Rs. 700-40-1,100Deputy Assistant Director General, 50/2-1,250.
 Ordnance Factories.
- Manager (Non-Technical)/Senior Deputy Assistant Director General, Ordnance Factories.
- 3. Assistant Director General, Ordnance Rs. 1,300-60-1,600. Factories (Grade II).
- Assistant Director General. Ordnance Rs. 1,600-100-1,800. Factories (Grade I).
- 5. Deputy Director General, Ordnance Factories. Rs. 1,800-100-2,000.
- 11. Indian Postal Service (Class 1).—(a) Selected candidates will be under training in this department for a period which will not ordinarily exceed two years. During this period they will be required to pass the prescribed departmental test.
- (b) If in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer under training is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of training Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or, if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of training for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacaucies there will be no claim to confirmation.
- (d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.
 - (e) Scales of Pay:-

Time Scale:—Rs. 400-400-450-30-510-E.B.-700-49-1,106-50/2-1,250 (Officers under training will draw pay in this time scale).

Directors of Postal Services: Rs. 1,300-60-1,600,

Postmasters-General: Rs. 1,800-100-2,000.

Members, Posts and Telegraphs Board: Rs. 2,250.

(f) An officer under training will not be eligible to draw the next increment unless he passes the departmental examination.

Advance increment may, however, be granted if he passes the examination before the expiry of the period of probation of 2 years bringing his pay to Rs. 450/- from the date of passing the examination and to Rs. 480/- from the date of confirmation, if he is confirmed on completion of this period. Further regulation of his pay will, however, he determined by the officer's position in the time-scale.

(g) It should be clearly understood by the officers on probation that their appointment would be subject to any change in the constitution of the Indian Postal Service, Class I, which Government of India may think proper to make from time to time and that they would have no claim for compensation in consequence of any such changes.

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12. Indian Railway Accounts Service.—(a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of 2 years, provided that this period may be extended if the officer on probation has not qualified for confirmation by passing the prescribed departmental examinations.

Government may terminate the appointment of a Probationary Officer who fails to pass all the Departmental Examinations within three years of the date of appointment.

- (b) Probationers of the Indian Railway Accounts Service will also be required to undergo a course of training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and to pass the test prescribed by the College authorities. The test in the College is compulsory and a second chance, in the event of failure will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. They may, however, be put on to a working post on satisfactory completion of two years' training but they may not be confirmed till they have passed the test at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, and passed the higher and lower departmental examinations.
- (c) Probationers should have already passed or should pasduring the period of probation an examination in Hindi in the Dev Nagri script of an approved standard. This Examination may be the 'Prayeen' Hindi Examination conducted by the Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education on behalf of the Ministry of Home Affairs or one of the equivalent Examinations recognized by the Central Government.

No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 450/- p.m unless he fulfils this requirement; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.

- (d) Officers (including probationers) of the Indian Railway Accounts Service recruited under these rules—
 - (a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and
 - (b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the rules of that Fund

as applicable to Railway Servants appointed on the date they join Service.

- (e) If for any reason not beyond his control, a probationer in the Indian Railway Accounts Service wishes to withdraw from training or probation, he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.
- (f) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.
- (g) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory. Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit, provided that in respect of appointments to temporary vacancies there will be no claim to confirmation.
 - (h) Scales of pay:-
- (a) Junior Scale: Rs. 400-400-450-30-600-35-670-EB-35-950. (Authorised Scale).

Senior Scale: Rs. 700 (6th year and under)—40—1,100—50/2—1,250. (Authorised Scale).

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

- (b) On appointment a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.
- (c) Increment from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 450/- will be stopped if they fall to pass the prescribed Departmental Examinations within the two years' probationary period. The probationary period will be extended and on their passing the prescribed Departmental tests and being subsequently, confirmed, their pay will, from the date following that on which the

Iast departmental examination ends, be fixed at the stage in the time scale which they would have otherwise attained but no arrears of pay would be allowed to them. In such cases the date of future increments will not be affected.

Advance increments from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 450/- and from Rs. 450/- to 480/- in the Junior Scale of Rs. 400-950 may, however, be granted during the period of probation as soon as the probationary officer passes the prescribed examinations. After the grant of advance increments, the pay of the officer will be regulated according to his normal position in the pay scale with reference to the year of service.

Note 1.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the Junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 450 p.m. in the time scale.

Note 2.—In the case of persons already in Government Service, their pay on appointment as Probationer will be fixed in accordance with the rules and regulations in force from time to time.

- Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways.
 - (a) Candidates selected for appointment will be appointed as probationary officers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments for a period of three years during which they will undergo the training as indicated in para. (o) and put in a minimum period of one year's probation in a working post. If the period of training has to be extended in any case, due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the total period of probation will be correspondingly extended.
 - (b) If for any reasons not beyond his control a probationer in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments wishes to withdraw from training or probation he will be liable to refund the whole cost of his training and any other moneys paid to him during the period of his probation.
 - (c) Appointments to the service will be on a probation for a period of three years during which the service of the officers will be liable to termination by three months notice on either side. Probationary Officers will be required to undergo practical training for the first two years. Those who complete this training successfully and are otherwise considered suitable will be placed in charge of a working post, provided they have passed the prescribed departmental and other examinations. It must be noted that these examinations should, as a rule, be passed at the first chance and that save under exceptional circumstances a second chance will not be allowed. Failure to pass any of the examinations may result in the termination of service and will, in any case, involve stoppage of increment.
- At the end of one year in a working post, the Probationary Officers will be required to pass a final examination, both practical and theoretical, and will as a rule, be confirmed if they are considered fit for appointment in all respects. In cases where the probationary period is extended for any reason, the drawal of the first and subsequent increments on their passing the departmental examinations, and on being confirmed, will be subject to the rules and orders in force from time to time.
- On confirmation the agreement will continue to remain in force subject to service being terminable on six months notice on either side.
- (d) Within 5 years of their appointment as probationers, officers may be allocated to the Transportation (Traffic) or the Commercial Department. They will, thereafter, continue in the Department to which they are allotted unless it is considered necessary in the public interest to transfer any particular officer from one to the other Department.
- (e) On appointment, a probationer shall execute an agreement binding himself and one surety jointly and severally to refund in the event of his failing to complete probation to the satisfaction of the Central Government, any moneys paid to him consequent on his appointment as probationer.
- (f) Probationers should have already passed or should pass during the period of probation an examination ir Hindl in the Dev Nagri script of an approved standard. This Examination may be the 'Praveen' Hindi Examination conducted by the Delhi Board of Higher Secondary Education on behalf of the Ministry of Home

Affairs or one of the equivalent examinations recognised by the Central Government.

- No probationary officer can be confirmed or his pay in the time scale raised to Rs. 450/- p.m. unless he fulfils this requirement; and failure to do so will involve liability to termination of service. No exemption can be granted.
- (g) Officers (including probationers of the Transportation Traffic) & Commercial Departments of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these rules—
 - (a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits;
 - (b) shall subscribe to the State Railway Provident Fund under the rules of that Fund as applicable to Railway servant appointed on the date they join service.
- (h) Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from that date.
- (i) Officers recruited under these rules shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.
- The Leave Rules are liable to revision in the light of the accepted recommendations of the Pay Commission.

 They will not be permitted to retain the present Leave Rules, if so decided by the Government.
- (j) Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim as a matter of right to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers in the exigencies of service to any other railway or project in or out of India.
- (k) The relative senionity of officers appointed will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination; if the period of training and consequently the period of probation has to be extended in any particular case due to the training having not been completed satisfactorily, the officer will be liable to lose, in seniority. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed otherwise than by a competitive, examination positions in the seniority list at their discretion.
- (I) Scales of pay:-

Junior Scale: Rs. 400—400—450—30—600—35—670—E.B.—35—950. (Authorised Scale).

Senior Scale: Rs. 700-(6th year and under)-40-1,100-50/2-1,250. (Authorised Scale).

Junior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,300-60-1,600.

Senior Administrative Grade: Rs. 1,800—100—2,000—125—2,250.

Note 1—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior Scale and will count their service for increments from the date of joining. They will, however, he required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 400 p.m. to Rs. 450 p.m. in the time scale.

Increment from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 will be stopped if they fail to pass the Departmental Examination within the first two years of the training and probationary period. The probationary period will be extended and on their passing the prescribed Departmental tests and being subsequently confirmed, their pay will, from the date following that on which the last departmental examination ends, be fixed at the stage in the time scale which they would have otherwise attained but no arrears of pay would be allowed to them. In such cases the date of future increments will not be affected.

Advance increments from Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 and from Rs. 450 to Rs. 480 in the Junior Scale of Rs. 400—950 may, however, be granted during the period of probation as soon as the probationary officer passes the prescribed examinations. After the grant of advance increments, the pay of the officer will be regulated according to his normal position in the pay scale, with reference to the year of service.

Note 2.—In the case of persons already in Covernment Service, their pay on appointment as Probationer will be fixed in accordance with the rules and regulations in force sfrom time to time.

- (m) The increments will be given for approved service only and in accordance with rules of the Department.
- (n) Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere

- scniority does not confer any claim for such promotion.
- (o) Courses of training for probationers in the Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Departments.

Note 1.—The Government of India reserve the right to reduce at their discretion, the period of training in the case of candidates who have had previous training or experience either in India or elsewhere.

Note 2.—Probationers will also have to undergo training at the Railway Staff College, Baroda, in two phases. The test in the Staff College is compulsory and a second chance in the event of failure, will not be given except in exceptional circumstances and provided the record of the Officer is such that such a relaxation may be made. Failure to pass the test may involve the termination of service and in any case, the officers will not be confirmed till they pass the tests, their period of training and/or probation being extended as necessary.

NOTE 3.—The programme of training given below have been drawn up chiefly for the purpose of guidance; they may be varied at the discretion of General Managers to suit particular cases provided that the total aggregate period of training is not ordinarily curtailed.

(1) Length of course--two years.

	Months
Area School to learn Guards duties	I
Working as Guard	I
Training in Baroda Staff College (1st Phase)	3
Booking Office, Parcel Office, Goods Shed and Transhipment Shed	τ Ι
Traffic Accounts including a period with the Travelling Inspector of Accounts and personal pre-	-x
paration of balance sheet at Stations	1.5
Area School to qualify as A.S.M	I
Working as Yard Master, Asstt. Station Master,	
Station Master and Yard Foreman	3
Working as Assistant Loco-Foreman	1
Working as Assistant Controller	2
Training at Baroda Staff College (2nd Phase) .	11
Training in District or Divisional Office	2
Understudying the Traffic Inspector (Operating) .	ł
Training in Headquarters Office (Operating)	I.
Understudying a Commercial Inspector	- I
Training in Headquarters Office Commercial	-
Training in Treatiquations Office Confinitional	21
Period set apart for journey time for taking up	23
various items for training and inescapable leave.	ħ
Total	24

- (2) Provided he passes the examination at the end of his two years' training, a probationer will be given charge of a working post on probation for a further year.
- (3) Examination will be held as may be required at the close of courses as well as at intervals during the period of training.

Note.—Before a probationer is put to work independently as a Guard, Assistant Station Master, Station Master, Yard Foreman, Assistant Locomotive Foreman or Assistant Controller, he must be examined by a responsible officer of the administration in the respective duties for each of these posts and declared qualified,

- The Central Secretariat Service, Section Officers' Grade, Class II.
- (a) The Central Secretariat Service has, at present, the following grades:—

Grade	Scale of Pay
Section Officers' Grade .	Rs. 1100—50—1300—60— 1600—100—1800. Rs. 900—50—1250. Rs. 350—25—500—30— 590—EB—30—800— EB—30—830—35—900. Rs. 210—10—270—15— 300—EB—15—450—EB—20—530.

Selection Grade and Grade I are controlled by the Ministry of Home Affairs on an all-Secretariat basis. Section Officers'/ Assistants' Grades, however, are controlled by the Ministries.

Direct recruitment is made to the Section Officers' Grade and to the Assistants' Grade only.

- (b) Direct recruits to the Section Officers' Grade will be on probation for 2 years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the probationers from service.
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of probation Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.
- (d) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.
- (e) Section Officers will normally be heads of 'Sections' while officers of Grade I will normally be incharge of Branches consisting of one or more sections,
- (f) Section Officers will be eligible for promotion to Grade I in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.
- (g) Officers of Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service will be eligible for appointment to the Selection Grade of the Service and to other higher administrative posts in the Central Secretariat.
- (h) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service officers of the Central Secretariat Service will be treated similarly to other Class I and Class II Officers.

15. Customs Appraisers' Service, Class II.-

- (a) The prescribed scale of pay is Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-E.B.-30-800-E.B.-830-35-900. Officers recruited direct to this service will be on probation for two years, during which period they will undergo such training and pass such departmental test as may be prescribed by the Central Board of Revenue. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the test will result in the discharge of the probationer from service.
- (b) On the conclusion of the period of probation and the successful passing of the Departmental Test the Officers will be eligible for confirmation subject to the availability of permanent posts. If his work or conduct has, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs concerned, been unsatisfactory he may be discharged from service or his period of probation may be extended as the Collector of Customs concerned, may think fit.
- (c) After a period of Service as Appraisers the Officers will be eligible for promotion to the Grade of Principal Appraiser in the scale of Rs. 600-35-950 and thereafter to the posts of Assistant Collectors, Class I.
- (d) As regards leave, pension and other conditions of service, they will be treated like other Class II Officers.

NOTE—THE SCALES OF PAY AND GRADES GIVEN ABOVE ARE LIABLE TO REVISION.

16. Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service, Class II-

- (a) Appointments will be made on probation for a period of two years which may be extended at the discretion of the competent authority. Candidates appointed on probation will be required to undergo such training and such departmental tests as the Central Government may prescribe.
- (b) If in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory or shows that he is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him forthwith.
- (c) The officer who has been declared to have satisfactorily completed his period of probation may be confirmed in the service. If his work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the Service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.
- (d) An officer belonging to the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service will be liable to serve in Delhi or Himachal Pradesh under the Delhi or Himachal Pradesh Administration.

(c) Scales of pay:-

Grade I-(Selection Grade) Rs. 900-50-1200.

Grade II-Rs. $300-30-510-\mathbb{E}B-30-600-40-720-\mathbb{E}B-40-800-50-850.$

- A person recrulted on the results of competitive examination will be entitled to pay at the minimum of the scale of pay of Grade II on appointment.
- (f) Officers of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service will be cutified to dearness allowance and dearness pay at the rates admissible to officers of comparable status employed under the Government of Punjab or such other rates as may be sanctioned by the Central Government.
- (g) In addition to dearness allowance and dearness pay officers will be entitled to draw compensatory (city) allowance, house rent allowance and allowances to compensate for higher cost of living in hill stations, expensiveness incidental in remote localities etc. if they are posted to a place on duty or for training where such allowances are admissible. Such allowances will be admissible at the rates and subject to the conditions applicable to Central Government employees of comparable status serving in those places.
- (h) Officers of the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service will be governed by the Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Clvil Service Rules, 1961 and such other regulations as may be made or instructions issued by the Central Government for the purpose of giving effect to these Rules. In regard to matters not specifically covered by the above Rules or by regulations or orders issued thereunder or by special orders, they will be governed by the rules, regulations and orders applicable to corresponding officers serving in connection with the affairs of the Union.

17. The Railway Board's Secretariat Service, Class II-

(a) The Railway Board Secretariat Service consists of the following:-

Service	Scales of pay
(i) Assistant Director/Under Secretary.	Rs. 900—50—1250.
(ii) Section Officer	. Rs. 350—25—500—30— 590—EB—30—800—EB —30—830—35—900.
(iii) Assistant	. Rs. 210—10—270—15— —300—EB—15—450— —EB—20—530•

Direct recruitment is made to the posts of Section Officers and Assistants.

- (b) Officers recruited direct as Section Officers will be on probation for two years during which they will undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the tests will result in the discharge of the Probationer from service,
- (c) On the conclusion of his period of probation, the Government may confirm the officer in his appointment, or if his work or conduct has, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him from the service or may extend his period of probation for such further period as Government may think lit,
- (d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government described in the above clauses.
- (e) Section Officers who have acquired sufficient experience by working in the sections in the Secretariat will normally be heads of Sections while Assistant Director/Under Secretary will normally be incharge of branches consisting of one or more sections.
- (f) Section Officers will be eligible for promotion as Assistant Director/Under Secretary in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.
- (g) Assistant Director/Under Secretary will be eligible for appointment to higher posts in the Rallway Board's Secretariat.
- (h) The Railway Board's Secretariat Service is confined to the Ministry of Railways and the Staff are not liable to transfer to other Ministries as in the Central Secretariat Service.

- (i) The staff employed in the Ministry of Railways are entitled to the privilege of passes and Privilege Ticket Orders on the same scale as admissible to Railway Officers.
- (j) Officers including probationers of the Railway Board Scoretariat Service recruited under these rules:—.
 - (a) will be eligible to pensionary benefits; and
 - (b) shall subscribe to the non-contributory State Railway Provident Fund under the Rules of that fund as applicable to Railway Servants appointed on the date they join service.
- (k) As regards leave and other conditions of service, officers of the Railway Board Secretariat Service will be treated similar to other Class I and Class II Officers on Railways but in the matter of Medical facilities they will be governed by the Rules applicable to other Central Government employees headquartered at New Delhi.
 - 18. Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B', Section Officers' Grade, Class IL
- (a) 25% of the maintenance vacancies in the Integrated Grade 11 & III of the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B' (Class II) are filled by direct recruitment through the U.P.S.C. The scale of pay attached to this grade is Rs. 350-25-500-30-590-EB-30-800-EB-30-830-35-900.
- (b) Direct recruits to the Section Officers' Grade will be on probation for two years during which period they will be required to undergo such training and pass such departmental tests as may be prescribed by Government. Failure to show sufficient progress in the course of training or to pass the prescribed tests may result in the discharge of probationers from service.
- (c) On the conclusion of the period of probation, Government may confirm an officer in his appointment subject to availability of permanent posts or if his work and conduct have, in the opinion of Government, been unsatisfactory, may either discharge him from the service, or may extend the period of his probation for such further period as Government may deem fit. The total period of probation will not exceed 4 years.
- (d) If the power to make appointments in the service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government prescribed in the above clauses.
- (e) Officers appointed to this service will normally be Heads of Sections. While employed at the Headquarters of the Ministry of External Affairs/Ministry of Commerce and Industry they will be designated as Section Officers and sometimes Administrative Officers. While Serving in Indian Missions abroad, their designation will be Registrars, although for local purposes they may be called Attaches with diplomatic status.
- (f) Section Officers will be eligible for promotion to Grade I of the General Cadre of the IFS(B) in the scale of Rs. 900—50—1250, in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.
- (g) Officers of Grade I of the General Cadre of the IFS(B) will in turn be eligible for appointment to posts in the senior scale of the IFS(A) in the scale of pay of Rs. 900 (6th year or under)-50-1000-60-1600-50-1800, in accordance with the rules in force from time to time in this behalf.
- (h) The Indian Foreign Service, Branch (B) is confined to the Ministry of External Affairs and Indian Missions abroad and the officers appointed to this service are not normally liable to transfer to other Ministries except the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. They are, however, liable to serve anywhere inside or outside India.
- (i) During Service abroad, IFS (B) officers are granted foreign allowance in addition to their basic pay at rates which may be sanctioned from time to time, depending upon the cost of living etc. of the countries concerned. In addition, the following concessions are also admissible during service abroad, in accordance with the IFS (PLCA) Rules, 1961, as made applicable to I.F.S. (B) Officers:—
 - (i) Free furnished accommodation according to the scale to be prescribed by the Government.
 - (ii) Medical Attendance Facilities under the Assisted Medical Attendance Scheme,
 - (iii) Return air passages to India and back to the place of duty abroad up to a maximum of two throughout an officer's service, for special emergencies such as the death or serious illness of an immediate relation in adia as may be defined by the Government.

- (iv) Annual return air passage for children between the ages of 5 and 18, studying in India to visit their parents during the long vacation subject to certain conditions.
- (v) An allowance for the education of children upto a maximum of two children, at rates prescribed by Government from time to time.
- (vi) Outfit allowance in connection with service abroad, in accordance with the prescribed rules and at rates fixed by Government from time to time. In addition to ordinary outfit allowance, special outfit allowance is admissible to officers posted in countries, where abnormally cold climatic conditions exist.
- (vii) Home leave passage for officers and their families in accordance with the prescribed rules.
- (j) The Revised Leave Rules, 1933, as amended from time to time, will apply to members of the service, subject to certain modifications. For service abroad, except in some neighbouring countries, officers are entitled to an additional credit of leave to the extent of 50 per cent of leave admissible under the Revised Leave Rules.
- (k) While in India, Officers are entitled to such concessions as are admissible to other Central Government servants of equal and similar status.
- (l) Officers of the IFS (B) are governed by the General Provident Fund (Central Services) Rules, 1960, as amended from time to time and by orders issued thereunder.
- (m) Officers appointed to this service are governed by the Liberalised Pension Rules, 1950, as amended from time to time and by orders issued thereunder.

APPENDIX V

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES

(These regulations are published for the convenience of candidates and in order to enable them to ascertain the probability of their coming up to the required physical standard. But it must be clearly understood that the Government of India reserve to themselves an absolute discretion to reject as unfit any candidate whom they may consider on the report of the Medical Board, to be physically disqualified and that their discretion, is in no respect limited by these regulations. These regulations are intended merely for the guidance of Medical Examiners and are not meant to restrict their discretion in any way.)

- I. To be passed as fit for appointment a candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties of his appointment.
- 2. (a) In the matter of the correlation of age, height and chest girth of candidates of Indian (including Anglo-Indian) race it is left to the Medical Board to use whatever correlation figures are considered most suitable as a guide in the examination of the candidates. If there be any disproportion with regard to height, weight and chest girth, the candidate should be hospitalised for investigation and X-ray of the chest taken before the candidate is declared fit or not fit by the Board.
- (b) However, for certain services the minimum standard for height and chest girth without which candidates cannot be accepted, are as follows:—

Height Chest girth Expansion (fully expanded)

(1) Transportation and Commercial ments	(Traffic) Depart-	<u>5</u> ft.	33* 1	2"
(2) Indian Police and Delhi and I Pradesh Police S Class II	Himachal	5-5~	33°	2"

The minimum height prescribed is relaxable in case of candidates belonging to races such as Gorkhas, Garhwalis, Assamese, Tribals, etc., whose average height is distinctly lower.

- 3. The candidate's height will be measured as follows:-
 - He will remove his shoes and be placed against the standard with his feet together and the weight thrown on the heels and not on the toes or other sides of the feet. He will stand erect without rigidity and with the heels, calves, buttocks and shoulders touching the standard; the chin will be depressed to bring the vertex of the head level under the horizontal bar and the height will be recorded in inches and parts of an inch to quarters.

- 4. The candidate's chest will be measured as follows:
 - e will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and will be made to stand erect with his feet together, and to raise his arms over his head. The tape will be so adjusted round the chest that its upper edge touches the inferior angles of the shoulder blades behind and lies in the same horizontal plane when the tape is taken round the chest. The arms will then be lowered to hang loosely by the side, and care will be taken that the shoulders are not thrown upwards or backwards so as to displace the tape. The candidate will then be directed to take a deep inspiration several times and the maximum expansion of the chest will times and the maximum expansion of the chest will be carefully noted and the minimum and maximum will then be recorded in inches, 33—35, 34—36½, etc. In recording the measurements fractions of less than half inch should not be noted.
- 5. The candidate will also be weighed and his weight recorded in pounds; fractions of a pound should not be noted.
- 6. The candidate's eye-sight will be tested in accordance with the following rules. The result of each test will be
 - (i) General.—The candidate's eyes will be submitted to a general examination directed to the detection of any disease or abnormality. The candidate will be rejected if he suffers from any squint or morbid conditions of eyes, eye-lids or contiguous structures of such a sort as to render or are likely at a future date to render him unfit for service.
 - (ii) Visual Acuity.-The examination for determining the acuteness of vision includes two tests, one for distant, the other for near vision. Each eye will be examined separately.

There shall be no limit for minimum naked eye vision but the naked eye vision of the candidates shall, however, be recorded by the Medical Board or other medical authority in every case, as it will furnish the basic information in regard to the condition of the eye.

The standards for distant and near vision with or without glasses shall be as follows:

	Distan Better eye	t vision Worse eye	Near Better eye	vision Worse eye
Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial De- partments	6/9 or	6/9	0.6	0.8
I.A.S., I.F.S., Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Central Excise Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Incometax Service (Cl. I), Indian Ordnance Factorics Service Class I (Non-Tech.), Indian Postal Service, Indian Postal Service, Military Land and Cantonments Service, Class I, the Central Secretariat Service Section Officers' Grade (Class II), the Railway Board Secretariat Service (Class II) Customs Appraisers' Service (Class II), Delhi and Himachal Pradesh Civil Service, (Class II) and Indian Foreign Service, Branch (B),	6/6	6/12		
Section Officers' Grade (Class II)	6/9	6/9	0.6	0
Indian Police Service and Delhi and Hima-	6/6	6/12		
chal Pradesh Police Service (Class II) .	6/9	6/9	0.6	0
	6/6	or 6/12		

Note: --

(1) In respect of Services mentioned at 1 and 3 above. Total amount of Myopia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed

- -4.00D. Total amount of Hypermetropia (including the cylinder) shall not exceed + 4.00D.
- (2) In respect of services mentioned at 2 above. Total amount of Myopia shall not exceed -8,00D. Total Hypermetropia shall not exceed +6.00D.
- (3) Fundus Examination.—Wherever possible fundus examination will be carried out at the discretion of the Medical Board and results recorded.
- (4) Colour Vision.—(i) The testing of colour vision shall be essential in respect of services mentioned at 1 and 3 above.
- (ii) Colour perception should be graded into a higher and a lower Grade depending upon the size of the aperture in the lantern as described in the table below:—

Grade	Higher Grade of colour perception	Lower Grade of colour perception

1. Distance between candidates	the la	-	and	164	16*
2. Size of aperture				1.3 m.m.	13 m.
3. Time of exposure				5 sec.	5 sec.

For the services concerned with the safety of the Public, e.g. pilots, drivers, guards etc., the higher grade of colour vision is essential but for other the lower grade of colour vision should be considered sufficient.

- (iii) Satisfactory colour vision constitutes recognition with case and without hesitation of signal red, signal green and white colours. The use of Ishihara's plates, shown in good light and suitable lantern like Edrige Green's shall be considered quite dependable for testing colour vision. While either of the two tests may ordinarily be considered sufficient, in respect of the services concerned with road, rail and air traffic, it is essential to carry out the lantern test. In doubtful cases where a candidate fails to qualify when tested by only one of the two tests, both the tests should be employed.
- (5) Field of vision.-The field of vision shall be tested in respect of all services by the confrontation method. Where such test gives unsatisfactory or doubtful results the field of vision should be determined on the perimeter.
- (6) Night Blindness.-Night Blindness need not be tested as (o) Night Bilindness.—Night Bilindness need not be tested as a routine, but only in special cases. No standard test for the testing of nightblindness or dark adaption is prescribed. The Medical Board should be given the discretion to improvise such rough tests e.g. recording of visual acuity with reduced illumination or by making the candidate recognise various objects in a darkened room after he/she has been there for 20 to 30 minutes. Candidates' own statements should not always be relied upon but they should be given due consideration.
- (7) Ocular conditions other than visual acuity.—(a) Any organic disease or a progressive refractive error which is likely to result in lowering the visual acuity should be considered as a disqualification.
- (b) Trachoma.—Trachoma, unless con ordinarily be a cause for disqualification. complicated shall not
- Squint,-For services mentioned at I and 3 above where the presence of binocular vision is essential, squint, even if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard should be considered as a disqualification. For the other services the presence of squint should not be considered as a disqualification if the visual acuity is of the prescribed standard.
- (d) One-eyed persons .- The employment of one-eyed individuals is not recommended.

7. Blood Pressure

The Board will use its discretion regarding Blood Pressure, rough method of calculating normal maximum systolic systolic pressure is as follows:-

- With young subjects 15-25 years of age the average is about 100 plus the age.
- (ii) With subjects over 25 years of age the general rule of 110 plus half the age seems quite satisfactory.

N.B.—As a general rule any systolic pressure over 140 and diastolic over 90 should be regarded as suspicious and the candidate should be hospitalised by the Board before giving their final opinion regarding the candidate's fitness or otherwise. The hospitalization report should indicate whether the rise in blood pressure is of a transient nature due

to excitement etc., or whether it is due to any organic disease. In all such cases X-ray and electrocardiographic examinations of heart and blood urea clearance test should also be done as a fourne. The final decision as to the fitness of otherwise of a candidate will, however, rest with the medical board only.

Method of taking Blood Pressure

The mercury manometer type of instrument should be used as a rule. The measurement should not be taken within fifteen minutes of any exercise or excitement. Provided the patient, and particularly his aim, is relaxed, he may be ettner typing or sitting. The arm is supported comfortably at the patients side in a more or less horizontal position. The arm should be freed from the ciothes to the shoulder. The cuit completely deflated should be applied with the middle of the rubber over the inner side or the arm, and its lower edge an inch or two above the bend of the elbow. The following turns of cloth bandage should spread evenly over the bag to avoid bulging during inflation.

The brachial artery is located by palpitation at the bend of the chow and the stethescope is then applied lightly and centrally over it below, but not in contact with the culf. The culf is milated to about 200 m.m. Hg. and then showly deflated. The level at which the column stands when soft successive sounds are heard represents the Systolic Pressure. When more air is allowed to escape the sounds will be heard to microase in intensity. The level at which the well-heard clear sounds change to soft muffled fading sounds represents the diastolic pressure. The measurements should be taken in a fairly brief period of time as prolonged pressure of the culf is trritating to the patient and will vitiate the readings. Rechecking, if necessary, should be done only a few minutes after complete deflation of the culf. (Sometimes, as the culf is deflated sounds are heard at a certain level; they may disappear as a pressure falls and reappear at a still lower level. This Silent Gap' may cause error in reading).

8. The urine (passed in the presence of the examiner) should be examined and the result recorded. Where a Medical Board linds sugar present in a candidate's urine by the usual chemical tests the Board will proceed with the examination with all its other aspects and will also specially note any signs or symptoms suggestive of diabeties. If, except for the glycosuria the Board hinds the candidate conforms to the standard of medical litness required they may pass the candidate "fit subject to the glycosuria being non-diabetic" and the Board will refer the case to a specified specialist in Medicine who has hospital and laboratory facilities at his disposal. The Medical Specialist will carry out whatever examinations clinical and laboratory he considers necessary including a standard blood sugar tolerance test, and will submit his opinion to the Medical Board, upon which the Medical Board will base its final opinion "fit" or "unfit". The candidate will not be required to appear in person before the Board on the second occasion. To exclude the effects of medication it may be necessary to retain a candidate for several days in hospital, under strict supervision.

- 9. The following additional points should be observed:-
 - (a) that the candidate's hearing in each ear is good and that there is no sign of disease of the ear. In case it is defective the candidate should be got examined by the car specialist, Provided that if the defect in hearing is remediable by operation or by use of a hearing aid, a candidate cannot be declared unfit on that account provided he/she has no progressive disease in the ear. This provision is not applicable in the case of Railway Services;
 - (b) that his/her speech is without impediment;
 - (c) that his/her teeth, are in good order and that he/sho is provided with dentures where necessary for effective mastication (well filled teeth will be considered as sound);
 - (d) that the chest is well formed and his chest expansion sufficient; and that his heart and lungs are sound;
 - (e) that there is no evidence of any abdominal disease;
 - (f) that he is not ruptured;
 - (g) that he does not suffer from hydrocele, a severe degree of varicocele, varicose veins or piles;
 - (h) that his limbs, hands and feet are well formed and developed and that there is free and perfect motion of all his joints;
 - (i) that he does not suffer from any inveterate skin disease;
 - (j) that there is no congential malformation or defect;
 - (k) that he does not bear traces of acute or chronic disease pointing to an impaired constitution:
 - (l) that he bears marks of efficient vaccination; and

(m) that he is free from communicable disease.

10. Radiographic examination of the chest should be done as a routine in all cases for detecting any abnormality of the heart and lungs, which may not be apparent by ordinary physical examination.

When any defect is found it must be noted in the Certificate and the medical examiner should state his opinion whether or not it is likely to interfere with the efficient performance of the duties which will be required of the candidate.

Note.—Candidates are warned that there is no right of appeal from a Medical Board, special or standing, appointed to determine their fitness for the above services. If, however, Government are satisfied on the evidence produced before them of the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, it is open to Government to allow an appeal to a Second Board. Such evidence should be submitted within one mouth of the date of the communication in which the decision of the first Medical Board is communicated to the candidate, otherwise no request for an appeal to a second Medical Board, will be considered.

If any medical certificate is produced by a candidate as a piece of evidence about the possibility of an error of judgment in the decision of the first Board, the certificate will not be taken into consideration unless it contains a note by the medical practitioner concerned to the effect that it has been given in full knowledge of the fact that the candidate has already been rejected as unfit for service by the Medical Board.

Medical Board's Report

The following intimation is made for the guidance of the

- 1. The standard of physical fitness to be adopted should make due allowance for the age and length of service, if any, of the candidate concerned,
 - No person will be deemed qualified for admission to the Public Service who shall not satisfy Government, or the appointing authority, as the case may be that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodly infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him for that sorvice.
 - It should be understood that the question of fitness involves the future as well as the present and that one of the main objects of medical examination is to secure continuous effective service, and in the case of candidates for permanent appointment to prevent carly pension or payments in case of premature death. It is at the same time to be noted that the question is one of the likelihood of continuous effective service, and that rejection of a candidate need not be advised on account of the presence of a defect which in only a small proportion of cases is found to interfere with continuous effective service.
 - A lady doctor will be co-opted as a member of the Modical Board whenever a woman candidate is to be examined.
 - Candidates appointed to the Indian Defence Accounts service are liable for field service in or out of India. In the case of such a candidate, the Medical Board should specially record their opinion as to his fitness or otherwise for field service.
 - The report of the Medical Board should be treated as confidential and in no case should the candidate declared unfit be informed of the cause of rejection.
 - In cases where a Medical Board considers that a minor disability disqualifying a candidate for Government service can be cured by treatment (medical or surgical) a statement to that effect should be recorded by the Medical Board, There is no objection to a candidate being informed of the Board's opinion to this effect by the appointing authority and when a cure has been effected it will be open to the authority concerned to ask for another Medical Board.
 - (a) Candidate's statement and declaration.

The candidate must make the statement required below prior to his Medical Examination and must sign the Declaration appended thereto. His attention is specially directed to the warning contained in the Note below:—

- I. State your name in full (in block letters).....
- 2. State your age and birth place......
- 3. (a) Have you ever had small-pox, intermittent or any other fever, enlargement or suppuration of glands, spitting of blood, asthma,

	disease, lung d			(b) Report of Me				andidate) physical
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requiring confinement to bed and medical or surgical treatment?			Nutrition : Thin	l.,,	Avera	ge	. Ob es e,	
4. When were	e you last vacci	nated?		Height (Without Best Weight				
5. Have you been af	or any of your flicted with	near relations consumption						ny recent change
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if living and at death and living, their state of health cause of death ages and state		dead, their ages at, and	Standing					
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				(b) Hemorrho	ids		Fistula .	
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				11. Loco-Motor	System:	Any abn	ormality	
				12. Genito Urit Varicocele etc.	iary Sys	tem: Any	ev ldence	e of Hydrocele
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				18. Report of 2				
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